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PREMIER WARNS BRITAIN OF NEED FOR SACRIFICES

Points to Great Reduction of Imports Called for by New Conditions—Utilization of Cargo Space for Necessities

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—There was a very large attendance today in the House of Commons and the public gallery were also full to hear the Premier's two postponed speeches. Among those in the distinguished strangers' gallery were Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand and Sir Joseph Ward.

Mr. Lloyd George, who rose at 12:05, plunged straight away into his subject, declaring that the ultimate success of the Allied cause depended, in his judgment, on their solving the tonnage difficulties with which they were confronted. Before the war their tonnage was only just adequate, and since the war began there had been an enormous increase in the demands upon it. Their allies had made very considerable demands, over 1,000,000 tons of shipping being allocated to France alone. The balance left for the ordinary needs of the Nation after supplying their allies was only about half of their tonnage.

After a reference to the demands of the Navy and to the toll of losses through submarines, he said the Germans had concentrated upon the submarine campaign, realizing that that was the only effective way of putting out of action what they considered to be the most formidable item in the Alliance. He referred to Sir Edward Carson's speech "being a frank statement of facts. If the submarine menace was taken in hand at once with very drastic measures, they could cope with it. 'If we do not,' Mr. Lloyd George declared, 'if the Nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures there is disaster before us, and I tell the House and the Nation that.'"

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that in the 12 months before the war some 50,000,000 tons of shipping entered British ports. In the last 12 months that was reduced to 30,000,000, owing to much tonnage going direct to France and much to Mesopotamia, India and elsewhere.

While the Government were hopeful of finding a means of dealing effectively with the submarine menace, they would be guilty of criminal policy if they rested their action on the policy of the tranquil anticipation of being able to realize that hope.

The Prime Minister first dealt with (Continued on page four, column one)

SENATOR WEEKS OPPOSES TAX ON EXCESS PROFITS

Attacks Pending Federal Revenue Bill on Ground That It Penalizes Efficiently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attacking the excess profits tax in the Administration Revenue Bill, Senator Weeks on Thursday afternoon addressed the Senate, characterizing the bill as makeshift legislation. He called the tax unfair, in that it does not propose to tax all business, applying merely to corporations and partnerships. Consideration of the revenue bill occupied practically the entire day. The House continued its work on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Before the two branches got down (Continued on page five, column five)

BRITAIN'S NEW SEARCH ORDER MORE DRASTIC

It Includes Vessels Bound to or From Any Neutral Port Affording Access to Enemy Territory—To Fill Prize Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Department officials have been informed of the new order-in-council of the British Government, brought about by the submarine blockade, but judgment upon it is deferred until the new order can be studied in the light of its position.

(Continued on page five, column four)

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OUTLINED

W. M. Hughes Calls Parliament Committee of Safety Elected to Deal With War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Friday)—In the Federal House of Representatives yesterday Mr. W. M. Hughes announced the new Government's policy. The Premier reviewed the events which had brought about the formation of the Ministry, and said the present Parliament was a Committee of Public Safety elected to deal with this war, the members being pledged to subordinate everything else to this.

He recalled the fact that Mr. Fisher had pledged Australia's last man and shilling. Until quite recently this had been fully recognized as the greatest function of Parliament. Though the war raged more furiously than ever, now menacing the foundation of the Empire, it was humiliating, that the tumult of faction and party had drowned the voice of Australia calling to her sons to defend her. Australia alone seemed unable to close her ranks in the face of the common enemy.

Referring to the need for men in October last, when the Referendum Bill was brought in, Mr. Hughes said the Government would respect the people's decision, which only meant that Australia did not believe in conscription.

The need for men was greater if anything than in October last and all the dominions had been asked to send more men. Clearly the fury of the war was reaching a climax in which anything was possible.

He referred to the summoning of the imperial conference, saying that for the first time the self-governing dominions would be heard on the great questions of war and peace, imperial trade, the imperial constitution and the control of the Pacific. The Australian delegates must leave almost immediately.

The Government would maintain in its entirety the white Australian policy. He would not countenance this policy of driving men from employment to compel their enlistment.

His speech was loudly cheered and Mr. Hughes was again cheered on resuming his seat.

He gave notice to move that the Imperial Parliament be asked to extend the life of this Commonwealth Parliament until six months after Oct. 8 next, whichever came first.

The Labor Parliament met yesterday and decided to oppose the prolongation of Parliament on the ground that it would involve interference by the Imperial Government with the Commonwealth constitution.

FULL POWER TO BE ASKED FOR WAR OF DEFENSE

President Wilson to Seek All Necessary Authority From Congress to Uphold the Country's Rights and Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the President will go to Congress in the course of the next few days is generally accepted as a foregone conclusion in Administration circles. In view of the fact, officers of the Government have expressed themselves as being deeply concerned over the impression that will be created in Germany when the Chief Executive appears before the joint session. This concern, it may be stated, is not founded on any fear or anxiety over possible consequences, but officials merely want Germany to know the truth about the motive that will lead the President to address Congress before its adjournment.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels today announced that he had definitely decided the request of P. A. S. Franklin, president of the American Line, that the merchant ships of that line should be armed by the Government. Mr. Daniels said such authority could only be granted by congressional resolution and indicated he has no intention of asking for such legislation at the present time.

The appearance of the President at the Capitol will not be to ask for a declaration of war. He has not the slightest intention of bringing this country into war. He believes it his duty, however, because of the mere fact that he has broken relations with Germany, that he should have all the authority possible after Congress adjourns to defend the rights of the country that has chosen him as its Chief Executive. Asking for authority and having it granted him will not mean that he will use the weapons placed in his hands unless the acts of Germany force him to do so. Administration officials want the country to understand, and want Germany to understand, that no matter what the force may be which the President will command, whether it be the use of \$10,000,000,000, the equipment of an army of 10,000,000 men, if that were possible, and the use of a fleet of 1000 ships, not one penny, not a soldier and not a ship will be employed in a warlike move.

(Continued on page five, column three)

GERMAN FARM LABOR APPEAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Speaking yesterday to the Reichstag Committee cooperating in execution of the national service law, Herr Groener said a public appeal could be made to women and youths in smaller villages to participate in agricultural labor. The number of prisoners of war already employed on the land was 750,000, and would be increased, while in occupied territories, garrisons would do spring and harvest work on farms.

PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY AND WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Friday)—A telegram says that M. Holo, speaking for the Karolyi party, asked the Premier in the Hungarian Diet if he would consent to a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee to discuss confidentially the terms of peace. Count Tisza in reply protested against certain of M. Holo's observations concerning German policy, and maintained the war must continue as long as the Monarchy's existence and vital interests were at stake and not a moment longer, and peace would be lasting only if it sowed seeds of revenge.

The Premier was loudly applauded by the Right, and on the conclusion of his speech M. Holo expressed approval of his peace statement, the entire Opposition, excepting eight members of the Karolyi group, leaving the House while he was speaking.

SENATORS CONFER UPON WORK AHEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republican members of the Senate held a caucus at the Capitol today at which the legislative situation confronting Congress during the remaining eight days of the session was discussed. No formal agreement was reached, according to Senator Wadsworth of New York, secretary of the minority conference. He stated that "several members had expressed a desire to speak on a number of measures when they came before the Senate, but that the disposition was to take no step to delay the legislative program." Senator Lodge of Massachusetts presided over the caucus in the absence of Senator Gallagher of New Hampshire, minority floor leader.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Webb-Kenyon Law Aided	2
Chicago Considers Recall Problem	3
Report on Indian Services	3
Massachusetts Waterways Commission	3
Policy	7
Grayson's Confirmation Delayed	7
News of the Water Front	9
The Real Estate Market	9
Washington Day Reception at State House	9
Technology President Says Harvard Needs use of M. I. T. Equipment	10
Government Canal Land Holdings	11
Sonora Mines Free to Open	11
Attitude of Swiss Government	15
Illustrations—	
Senator John W. Weeks	1
Rt. Hon. Evelyn Baring	3
Leaden Cistern	18
The Via Appia	18
Magic	19
Anne Gulick in Piano Recital	9
Politics: National—	
Affairs at Westminster	1
Maine Suffrage Referendum	15
Politics: Local—	
Bill for Massachusetts Convention Information Advanced	7
Special Articles—	
Lord Cromer	3
By Other Editors	15
People in the News	15
Sporting	14
Arena Wins Boston Series	14
English Association Football	14
S. H. Voshell Wins Title	14
The Home Forum	19
Consumption	19
Autobiographic Verse of George Eliot	19

COSTA RICA'S NEW GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE RECOGNIZED

United States Minister There Announces Fixed Standard Set by President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Minister to Costa Rica has issued a statement at the capital of that country indicating that the United States refuses to recognize the coup d'etat Government of Frederic Tinoco, who declared himself the Provisional President of Costa Rica after overthrowing the Government of President Gonzalez, who is now in this country. The statement says:

"The Government of the United States has viewed the recent overthrow of the established Government of Costa Rica with the greatest concern and considers that illegal acts of this character tend to disturb the peace of Central America and to disrupt the unity of the American Continent. In view of this policy in regard to the assumption of power through illegal methods, clearly enunciated by it on several occasions during the past four years, the Government of the United States desires to set forth in emphatic and distinct manner its present position in regard to the actual situation in Costa Rica, which is that it will not give recognition or support to any Government which may be established unless it is thoroughly proven that it is elected by legal and constitutional means."

NO U. S. MAIL IN ENGLAND SINCE FEB. 6

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—As an example of the effect of the submarine warfare in paralyzing the trade of the United States, it may be pointed out that no mail has been received in England from the United States since Feb. 6. The mail from Canada is still coming through.

Officials of the foreign mail service at the Boston post office said today that since the order that all European mail shall be routed by way of New York went into effect, nothing is known regarding the arrival of mail matters sent from Boston to various points in Europe.

No word has been received in Boston as to whether any of the mail from that city has reached its destination during the past three weeks, nor is any such word expected while the present arrangement is in effect.

Postal officials were unable to state whether matter mailed for Europe by way of Montreal, Halifax or other Canadian points would be surer of reaching its destination.

THIRTY PERSONS IN IRELAND ARRESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Under the Defence of the Realm Act, some 30 persons were arrested yesterday in different parts of Ireland. The arrested persons included Irish Volunteers and members of the Gaelic League executive. Eight people were arrested in Dublin, including Darrel Figgis, author; Sean T. O'Kelly, general secretary of the Gaelic League and a member of the Dublin Corporation; J. J. O'Kelley, editor of the Catholic Bulletin, vice-president of the Gaelic League, the secretary of Irish National Aid Association, which assists dependants of executed or imprisoned Irishmen, and a well-known Gaelic writer. Five arrests took place in Limerick and Clare.

Some of the prisoners, many of whom were arrested in the streets, were recently released from an internment camp in England. In Galway, yesterday evening, the persons arrested included a prominent member of the Oughterd District Council and a well-known Athlone merchant, Darrel Figgis, who was arrested in Sackville Street, was allowed to complete his business, going from shop to shop with his captors.

(Continued on page six, column three)



John W. Weeks

United States Senator from Massachusetts, who opposes revenue measure

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

During the past 48 hours the British have made further substantial gains on the western front. London reports that south of Armentieres and southeast of Ypres, the German lines have been penetrated to a considerable depth along fronts of 650 and 500 yards, respectively. Otherwise, artillery engagements and minor attacks are the only activities reported from the various war theaters.

On the Macedonian front, however, artillery activity appears to be steadily on the increase; whilst Paris reports a successful French raid on Brest near Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement, issued yesterday from army headquarters reads: Front of Prince Leopold: Southwest of Riga and on the south bank of Lake Narocz, enterprises of Russian detachments, up to the strength of one company, were failures. Near La Busy, on the Shara, and at several points between the Dniester and the wooded Carpathians some surprise attacks were successfully carried out by our raiding detachments.

Front of Archduke Joseph and army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: During the prevailing snow storm there has been but little fighting activity.

The capture of 250 prisoners by German storming detachments east of Zlochoff, Galicia, is announced in the supplementary War Office communication of last night.

Reconnoitering advances by our opponents south of La Bassée Canal and between the Ancre and the Somme failed.

Last night's statement announces that, on the western front, owing to rain and fog, there has been no important fighting activity.

The German War Office statement from the southeastern front is as follows: East of the River Vardar, the British tried to settle themselves in front of our positions. They were driven away in a hand-to-hand engagement.

Thursday—The official statement issued yesterday is as follows: Dark weather and rain continue (Continued on page five, column one)

AMERICAN WAS ON ATHOS, SUNK BY SUBMARINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert Allen Hadden, American missionary, was killed when the French liner Athos was sunk by a submarine, 210 miles east of Malta on Feb. 17, the State Department announced today.

This information reached the State Department in a dispatch from Consul Koblinger at Malta. Mr. Hadden was an American Presbyterian missionary and was stationed at Foochow, China. His American address was given as the Mission Board.

SPANISH MINISTER AT LISBON HONORED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LISBON, Portugal (Friday)—The President of the Republic gave a luncheon in honor of the Spanish Minister to Portugal, Senor Lopez Munoz, Portuguese Foreign Minister and Secretary-General of the Presidency, were present. In existing circumstances it is felt that some political significance should be attached to the function.

The newspaper El Imparcial of Madrid has opened a branch in Lisbon and recently printed an article demonstrating the necessity for preserving the best relations between Spain and Portugal and La Capitale de Lisbon responds, emphasizing the wishes of the Republic to cement the union of the two peoples of the Iberian peninsula.

DELEGATES FOR EMPIRE CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. J. B. Hazen, Ministers of Public Works and Marine, respectively, have arrived in England to represent the Dominion at the special war conference. Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, has also arrived in England for the conference.

Australia's representatives are as indicated in previous authoritative cables to The Christian Science Monitor, namely, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Sir W. H. Irvine, and Sir John Forrest, whose appointment is confirmed in today's Melbourne news.

The Indian, New Zealand and South African representatives will be as previously reported.

TWO AMERICAN STEAMERS MAY ESCAPE U-BOATS

German Paper Says That Although the Submarines Do Not Attack These Vessels "America Should Not Rely on This"

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the American steamers Orleans and Rochester may escape the German submarines but America should not rely on this.

List of Ships Sunk

Vessels Lost Represent Total Tonnage of 18,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Four British steamers, and one Norwegian are reported sunk, representing a total of 18,000 tons gross. These include the Holt liner Perseus, 6728 tons; the Rosalie, 4237 tons, of which the captain, officers and some of the crew totaling, 21 are reported lost; the Corso, 3242 tons, of which the captain, chief engineer and two gunners were taken prisoners, and the John Miles, 687 tons, of which four of the crew, all injured, have been landed, the rest being missing.

The Norwegian vessel was the Skogland, 3041 tons, which is reported to have had five Americans on board all saved.

British Tonnage

Less Than 5 Per Cent in Ocean Trade Lost Since War Began

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England (Friday)—In presenting the annual report of the Liverpool Shipowners Association, whose members own 24 per cent of the total British tonnage and a still higher proportion of large ships, Sir Norman Hill dwelt on the futility of the enemy blockade, despite its increasing barbarity. In ocean trades, losses represented (Continued on page four, column five)

AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ZURICH, Switzerland (Thursday)—The first party of American consuls were able to leave Germany on Tuesday after many delays due to the difficulty of getting passports issued and other difficulties.

POSTAL SERVICE REOPENED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—The postal authorities announce that mails will again be accepted for western European countries and the United States.

LIQUOR FORCES OUTGENERATED BY OWN TACTICS

Effort to Save Privilege of Mails for Advertising Ends in Penalizing of Shipments Into Dry Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tables were turned upon the foes of prohibition in Congress Wednesday, when their determined efforts to defeat legislation to exclude liquor advertisements from the mails where local laws prohibit the advertising of intoxicants, inadvertently resulted in the final passage, not only of a far-reaching mail-exclusion law, but also in the passage of one of the most important laws in the history of the prohibition movement in the United States. The latter law will provide severe penalties for shipping liquor, by means of interstate commerce, into states or territories having laws forbidding the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. It puts a "stinger" into the Webb-Kenyon Act, recently upheld by the Supreme Court. The latter forbids interstate liquor shipments in violation of local laws, but lacks penalties, leaving the various states to adopt the means of punishing violators of their laws.

The mail law, it is believed, will compel practically all publishers henceforth to refuse liquor advertisements for publication, virtually driving the traffic from the columns of the press of the entire country. As the law will read it will be illegal to mail liquor advertisements or solicitations "to be delivered at any place or point in any State or Territory" where it is unlawful, by local statute, "to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors."

Representative Randall of California points out that this law will be even more comprehensive in its exclusion than many prohibition leaders themselves realize. He says it will not be necessary to have a prohibition law on the State statute books in order that the new Federal law shall operate. But city, town or county local laws or ordinances will be sufficient to prevent the delivery of liquor advertisements in such city, town or country. Thus in one locality the new Federal law may not apply, but in another locality of the same State the statute may have full swing.

Both of these laws are attached as riders to the annual Post Office Appropriation Bill, which, having been passed by both House and Senate, is now before a joint conference committee of the two branches of Congress for smoothing out the details. Since both the Senate and House have agreed to the two prohibition features, that question is beyond the reach of the joint conferees.

The last test of the prohibition clauses in the Post Office Bill came in the House Wednesday when, on motion of Representative Randall, the House overwhelmingly concurred in the amendments as they left the Senate. A roll call was demanded in the House, the result being 319 in favor and 72 opposed. Efforts were made to modify these clauses, but with cries of "Bone dry! Bone dry!" the legislation carried.

The Senate Post Office Committee added the riders to exclude advertisements of liquor from the mail, the penalty being a maximum fine of \$1000, or six months' imprisonment, or both. In an apparent attempt to defeat this amendment and to place the prohibition advocates in an inconsistent position, Senator Reed of Missouri, who led a long filibuster against the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill this session, was successful in adding the clause providing the same penalties for interstate shipment in violation of State laws.

Friends of prohibition in the Senate opposed this clause, thinking it was going too far at this time and would defeat the mail clause in the House. Today anti-liquor members of Congress are calmly exulting in the realization that their opponents' efforts have so unexpectedly won a big victory for the prohibition movement.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon Bill and of a proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, smilingly admits that the tables were so fortunately as they were surprisedly turned upon the foes of prohibition. He does not believe that the interstate commerce clause will apply to the District of Columbia, and an earnest attempt will be made to pass the District bill this session. A House committee now having it under consideration, the Senate having passed it.

Representative Randall declares his belief that, while the appropriations carried in the Post Office Bill will not go into effect until July 1, the prohibition riders will become operative immediately the President signs the bill. He said that 25 states and the territories of Alaska and Porto Rico will be at once affected by the interstate commerce law. Minnesota and Illinois, he said, are passing laws now to receive the benefit of the new Federal law, while the legislatures of Wyoming and New Mexico have submitted the question to the voters.

Respecting the advertising clause, he declared it will drive liquor advertising from nearly all publications, since it would be practically impossible, he believes, for the average publisher to maintain a sufficient number of clerks to keep track of the various local laws governing the prohibition of liquor advertising.

LORD DERBY ON THE FUTURE OF TERRITORIAL ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, recently made an important statement regarding the Territorial Force and the work of its associations. In the future, when addressing a largely attended meeting of chairmen and secretaries of the Territorial Force Associations at the Middlesex Guildhall, Put briefly, Lord Derby's statement was to the effect that he wanted the territorial associations to keep their organizations in running order, so that when the Territorial Force, originally formed for home defense and handed over to the Nation for its defense overseas in the Expeditionary Forces, should return, it should start again on an extended basis to form, in fact, a new army, built on territorial lines, and the Volunteer Force, formed of men who could not fight overseas, to take the place of the Territorial Force, would disappear.

He said, Lord Derby said, been a strong supporter of the Territorial Force from the day it was created, and he would continue to support the territorial associations and the work they did. He considered that a great mistake had been made in not treating the new army on territorial lines; instead of raising second divisions and third lines to the existing forces, they had raised new units. In consequence, speaking for his own part of the country, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining men for the territorial second line, while the new corps were easily filled. Lord French had said the territorialists had saved the situation in 1914, and he, Lord Derby, was equally sure the association had saved the situation as regards the equipping and turning out of the men, for if this work had been thrown on the War Office, it would have overwhelmed it. He looked on both the force and the associations as an essential part of the military organization, not to be destroyed, but to be built up and strengthened. The future of the army, Lord Derby continued, must depend on their success in the field, and the peace which would follow success, but in his opinion the future army must be built on territorial lines, and would depend on its building up on the territorial associations with increased and greatly extended powers.

Quite apart from the new army they would have to raise, the chief work of demobilization would fall on them. He appealed to them to pledge themselves to replace in civil life all those men who had done their best for them in the Territorial Force. He summed up the work of the territorial associations under three heads—separation allowances, dealings with men, and last but not least, the upkeep of men and officers, and intimated that this work would continue. The land in possession of the territorial associations would remain under their jurisdiction. As regards the supply of men and officers, since the passing of the Military Service Act, all recruits, his lordship said, had to be paid. He had seen Sir Douglas Haig, who was doing everything he could to keep up the territorial aspect of the troops in the field. Dealing with the complaint that the territorial officer did not get the same scope for promotion to the higher ranks, the man who felt this most, he declared, was Sir W. Robertson, chief of the general staff. It was a question of administration and it was for the general good of the territorial officer that all questions of promotion should go through one channel. Otherwise there would be watertight compartments militating against the territorial officer. There was, however, no intention of doing away with the director general, territorial forces.

As regards home defense, he was going to ask the territorial associations to undertake new duties. Their original work had been to raise forces for home defense. This had been carried out by fighting across the sea. It was, however, necessary both now and in the future to have a force to resist an invasion the enemy might contemplate. He wanted the associations to raise a new force to take the place of the old one, and when peace came this volunteer force would disappear and the territorial force they had organized and strengthened would come back to start again on an extended basis. In replying to a vote of thanks, Lord Derby said that he believed England would always be grateful to the volunteers. Whatever might happen to them, they would remain under the control of the association. He promised to submit to them his views before any change was made in the organization or administration of the territorial force.

CONTROL OF RICE IMPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies forwards the following for publication.

1. The Food Controller has decided that the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies shall control the importation of rice for sale in the United Kingdom.
2. The trade have been informed that they must take returns for all holdings of rice not arrived and not purchased for the United Kingdom on ex-ship or delivered terms which are taken over at today's C. I. F. price.
3. Present holders of rice are free to act as agents of the Royal Commission for resale of their holdings at prices to be fixed from time to time by the commission, and they will be paid a brokerage on such sales. The amount of such brokerage will be fixed at a later date by the commission.
4. All holders of rice to arrive are required to furnish the Royal Commission with full particulars of (a) their holdings of rice and (b) freight engaged for the transport of rice and rice products to this country.

RATIFICATION OF COLOMBIA TREATY DELAYED

Despite the Urgent Request of President Wilson, Chairman Stone Says No Action Can Be Taken at This Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Thursday that he has definitely decided not to make any attempt to obtain ratification of the treaty with Colombia at the present session of Congress. He stated that if there is an extra session of the next Congress he will bring the question up immediately.

President Wilson recently appealed to Senator Stone to put the treaty through the present Senate, but because of the vigorous Republican opposition and the shortness of the present session the Senator stated it would be absolutely impossible to obtain ratification at this time. In a letter to Senator Stone, President Wilson stated:

"I take the liberty of writing to ask you if it will not be possible to press the pending treaty with Colombia again for ratification. I must admit my surprise that there should be any objection to its consideration, or to immediate action upon it, in view of the unusual circumstances of the moment."

"The main argument for the treaty and for its immediate ratification is, of course, that in it we seek to do justice to Colombia and to settle a long-standing controversy which has sadly interfered with the cordial relations between the two republics. In addition to that argument, which should be conclusive, there is this only too obvious consideration, that we need now, and it is possible shall need very much more in the immediate future, all the friends we can attach to us in Central America, where so many of our most critical interests center."

"I would very much like your advice as to the matter. It seems to me that those who oppose this treaty must be thoughtless of the present situation."

The treaty was negotiated by William J. Bryan as Secretary of State, in June, 1914, providing for a payment of \$25,000,000 for the cession of land in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal. It also contained a section which was interpreted by Republicans as an apology for the taking of the Panama Canal. The indemnity has been reduced to \$15,000,000, and the clause which the Republicans oppose has been modified as a mutual expression of regret. But opposition seems obdurate.

IDAHO SENATE ON TRAIL OF ALIEN LAND LOBBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The Senate of the Idaho Legislature has begun an open investigation of the charges relative to the lobbying to defeat the Anti-Alien Land Bill, aimed to prevent the purchase of best lands by the Japanese. E. M. Booth, an attorney of Twin Falls, Ida., charged with influencing the Japanese Ambassador to protest to the State Department at Washington, admitted in the examination that he had telephoned to Attorney Herrick at Washington and asked him to notify the State Department of the passage of the bill in the Idaho House. His testimony further contended that he had made his remarks claiming the victory to companions later in a spirit of levity.

A second bill has been introduced, but there is a doubtful feeling as to its passage. An added bill prohibiting marriage between Mongolians and white women has been introduced, and the Secretary of State has received a telegram from the Japanese Consul of this division, asking for a copy.

LIQUOR DECREASE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—A statement recently issued by the Central Control Board shows the number of standard barrels of beer charged with duty in the United Kingdom for the financial years 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17. For the nine months April to December the number of standard barrels was 27,352,000 in 1913, 26,545,000 in 1914 and 23,120,000 in 1915. In 1916 the total was 20,298,000. The grand total for the year 1913-14 was 36,053,000, for 1914-15, 33,101,000, and for 1915-16 30,244,000. In another return the board give the net quantity of liquor including imported liquor duty paid for consumption in the United Kingdom in the periods already mentioned. For the last nine months of 1913 the number of gallons was 24,606,000, 23,600,000 in 1914, 24,354,000 in 1915 and 18,891,000 in 1916. The total for the year 1913-14 was 32,599,000 gallons, 1914-15 34,347,000, 1915-16 35,659,000 gallons.

The decrease in the output is partially explained by the increase of the beer duty in November, 1914, from 7s. 9d. to 23s. per standard barrel; the establishment of the Central Control Board in June, 1915, and the Outpost of Beer (Restriction Act), which came into force on April 1, 1916.

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—"I can quite see that a little local knowledge is a very valuable thing here."

The words were spoken by the regimental chaplain, and the childlike look of innocence on the intelligence officer's face never altered for an instant, though his whole being was surging with mischievous glee at the trick he was playing on "his reverence." The latter had just joined the battalion, and he was being shown over the trenches by the intelligence officer, who, being particularly bored by the monotony of a "quiet bit of the line," was determined to extract as much amusement as possible out of the padre's inexperience. He would say "Bend down here, padre; you are under observation," and "Sprint over here, sir; the German snipers have got this place in line," and the good man bent down and sprinted till the beads of perspiration rolled down his heated brow. The officer had omitted to mention that the place where the precautionary pantomime was going on was the village through which the reserve trenches ran, and being quite a mile and a half distant from the German trenches, was well beyond the zone of effective rifle fire. Retribution however was at hand. They had come to an open stretch of road leading up to the battalion headquarters. The road was well screened from German observation by the rising ground into which the headquarters dug-outs had been dug, but at the officer's instigation the padre had sprinted along the road with the speed of a March hare, finally cannoning into the colonel who in amazement came out of his dug-out to seek the reason for the strange performance. On being enlightened, his pointed remarks delivered with all the embellishments of army rhetoric, deprived the culprit of any mischievous intent for many days to come.

Such is local knowledge as employed by the practical joker, the humorist is by no means a rare specimen, even in the most depressing part of the British line; but from the point of view of success in attack or efficiency in trench arrangements, especially in regard to protecting the lives of the trench occupants, its value is inestimable. Thus an attack is generally carried out by troops who have held the trenches in the locality for some time previously, and sometimes a division will be sent back for this purpose to a part of the line which they used to hold. After all, men who have spent some time in a certain district are more likely to recognize their objectives, and find their way to them more easily than fresh troops, and the ready recognition of objectives is a point of very great importance in the successful carrying out of any attack. Working parties who know their ground will very seldom attract enemy attention and its concomitant shell fire, and snipers who have spent a considerable period in any sector will attain an effectiveness in their sniping and seemingly take the most extraordinary risks so as to astonish those who do not know the cause. Thus you may sometimes see a man standing on the firestep and in the broad daylight coolly staring over at the German lines. If you are a new comer the sight will fill you with apprehension, yet if you had the knowledge of the neighborhood which the sniper possessed you could carry out the same performance with almost equal impunity.

Once the chief of a corps staff and a brigadier-general were inspecting a brigade sector at a certain part of the line. They were being shown round a battalion's trenches by the colonel who was attended by his adjutant and intelligence officer. One particular point of the German defenses the chief of the staff was very anxious to see, and the brigadier-general inquired if the position could be seen from the part of the trenches where they were standing. Without a moment's hesitation the intelligence officer got up on the firestep and looked over the top towards the German lines. A splendid view of the position could be got, and stepping down into the trench he coolly unstrapped his periscope, and fitting it up he handed it to the general with the remark "You can see pretty well from here, sir." The chief of the staff was very much impressed with the incident, and the colonel was hugely delighted with the impression his officer had made, but it was really only a little bit of "eyewash"—to use a very expressive trench term—for the local knowledge which the officer possessed enabled him to perform this seemingly very daring deed with very little risk of being sniped, even though the German trenches were only 80 yards away.

At another time a part of the main communication trench leading to the firing line at a point in the British trenches in Belgium was under repair. The duckboards had been taken up leaving a gap of some yards nearly three feet deep in water with no means of getting over dry shod, and it so happened that the brigadier should choose this morning for inspecting this part of the line. He was wearing knee boots which were wholly insufficient for the depth of water through which he had to pass, and as he was hesitating what to do the battalion sniper officer came on the scene. He immediately offered to take the general over the open, and rather than get a wetting the general agreed. So well did the officer know his ground that, despite the fact that the German fire trench was only 400 yards away and was more highly situated than the British trenches, he was able to conduct the general in safety, scarlet cap and all, to the part of the trenches he desired to reach.

One general made a specialty of the "local knowledge" of his brigade sector, and a favorite trick of his was to make his way over the open at night without a guide, and come on a trench unannounced. So expert did he become that he was able to strike whatever part of a trench he liked

even on the blackest of nights, and the first intimation the men got of his presence was when he slid out of the darkness over the parapet into the midst. There was little disposition to slackness at any part of the line under his charge.

Naturally, the sniper officer is in the best position to acquire this local knowledge most perfectly, as unlike his brother officers he is not tied down to any particular part of the trenches. His sphere of activities comprises the whole battalion front, and sometimes extends even far beyond this not too limited area. He generally maps out the district in which the trenches of his battalion are located, and any party requiring to be taken over the trenches is as a rule put under his guidance. Even though he is only a humble subaltern he is always called into consultation with the battalion headquarters staff when any local attack is being planned, and often the success of the undertaking depends entirely on his knowledge of the ground. Few realize what it costs him to attain this knowledge—the long nights of patrol, the weary hours of observation in every part of the trenches, the many escapes from being sniped; yet what he has with difficulty acquired he gives with a liberal hand, saying little, in common with all his brother sniper officers, but speaking with authority, and the measure of his success is the safety existing in the sector under his care.

SCOTTISH CALL FOR ACTION ON FOOD PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The question of food prices was the matter under discussion at a recent conference held in Edinburgh by representatives from the Cooperative Societies of Scotland. Mr. James Allan, chairman of the Scottish section of the Cooperative Union, presided.

In the course of an address Mr. William Gallagher, a director of the Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society, said one of the most astonishing things of the war was the great patience of the people under the tremendous burden of high prices. The increase was now 84 per cent over pre-war rates, and they all knew what that meant to a working class family. Some workers, he stated, had only received a 10 per cent increase of wages since the war began, and he ventured to say that the average increase would not be more than 20 per cent to meet the additional cost of 84 per cent. He admitted the high prices were not all profits to the profiteers, but that natural causes had also brought about the increases. At the moment, he said, there were 50,000,000 workers on the field of battle or making munitions who were formerly engaged upon productive work. Poor crops last year had resulted in real shortage of food in the markets of the world, but the bulk of the increased cost of living, he declared, was due to profiteering. Shipowners had been making colossal fortunes. British farmers had been among the most cruel and keen profiteers. The millers had made tremendous profits, the middlemen had done exceedingly well, and the war had not been at all a bad thing for the cooperative societies. The coal owners had had a more profitable commodity than if it had been gold they were working. Of the 84 per cent increase in prices, 50 per cent was due to the additional profits cruelly extracted from the food of the people by profiteers.

The working people, Mr. Gallagher continued, were much harder hit by this than any other class. What name, he asked, would be given to those who poured milk down the drains in order to keep up prices, and thus deprived children of a most nutritious food? The Government had done many marvelous things, but they had failed signally to control the profiteers. They had done more. They had participated in the spoil. The excess profits duty was nothing more or less than legalized blackmail wrung out of the people. Mr. Gallagher considered three things ought to be done. First, they ought to control shipping and fix freights; second, they ought to control and fix prices for the essential foodstuffs of the nation; and third, increase the supply of home-produced food. Shipping was the key of the situation; if they allowed the shippers to control the situation, nothing could be done. Where there was scarcity of food, he said, the nation ought to be put on rations—not on their income, but on their necessities as human beings. If that were done, bread could easily be reduced from 10½d. to 7d. He then went on to propose that cooperators should agree to a reduction of dividends, and help to bring down prices.

A resolution put by Mr. Purdie, Edinburgh, was unanimously carried. In behalf of the conference, representing 3,500,000 cooperators, the resolution expressed appreciation of the Government's action in attempting to deal with the question of supplies and prices of foodstuffs, and called upon it to take steps at once to increase the supply of foodstuffs by increasing production at home and purchasing supplies abroad; to commandeer shipping sufficient to import such supplies as have to come from abroad; to control and regulate the distribution of the principal necessities of life through approved channels, in order to secure equality of treatment between all sections of the community, and in order to prevent individuals from obtaining excessive profits out of the needs of the many.

Mr. James Young, Musselburgh, remarked that they should begin by putting their own house in order. It was ridiculous that the Cooperative Wholesale Society should be paying £80,000 in excess profits duty out of prices charged to their own members, and at the same time complaining of other people increasing their profits.

VOCATIONS AND MODERN NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED

Industrial and Commercial Centers Are Represented at the Tenth Annual Convention in Session at Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Indianapolis Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—As preliminary to the tenth annual vocational educational convention, which opened in Tomlinson Hall Thursday, there was held a national conference of employment managers. Both conference and convention have to do with the Nation-wide movement to blend the Nation's educational and industrial forces, to the end of producing a new efficiency and prosperity. "The Cost of Labor Turnover," "The Cost of Hiring and Discharging," "The New Profession of Handling Men," and "The New Order in Business" were some of the topics considered at the conference. One of the addresses was by Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocation Bureau of Boston. "We must go to school again," he said, "not to install new systems of education but to find out what the workingman of the Twentieth Century is going to demand as his price for being efficient, for being loyal; to find what the community is going to demand before it bestows success on an enterprise."

J. M. Larkin of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., spoke on the human side of the new industrial efficiency. James P. Munroe, president of the Munroe Felt and Paper Company of Boston, a member of the board of managers of the National Vocational Education Society, discussed contemporary problems of instruction. L. H. Weir of New York considered the new type of employment bureau required by business. Merica E. Hoagland, director of welfare of the Diamond Chain Company, Indianapolis, outlined activities which should be promoted by employment departments. At the evening session the program included Mark M. Jones, employment supervisor of the Thomas A. Edison Company, Orange, N. J., who, in addition to bringing a message from Mr. Edison, spoke on "How the Thomas A. Edison Company Studies Its Employment Problems."

Another notable speaker on the evening program was Arthur E. Holder of Washington, D. C., legislative counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegates and visitors are registered from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Chicago. The vocational surveys recently completed in Indiana were discussed at the opening sessions of the convention, Thursday. The findings of the surveys were presented in talks by W. F. Book, director of vocational work in Indiana for the last few years, and Charles H. Winslow, who had charge of the investigation. Charles A. Greathouse, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, called the convention to order. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, was unable to attend. Special instruction was shown in a talk by Frank Duffey, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the second largest labor union in the country. Lucinda W. Prince of Boston, educational director of the National Dry Goods Association, and Charles A. Prosser of Minneapolis, also spoke.

WOMEN TO SHARE IN NATIONAL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The impression which has been current ever since Mr. Neville Chamberlain issued his statement with regard to national service for men, that women were not included, and would not be wanted, at any rate at present, has been contradicted. An official of the National Service Department has stated that "women will be included in the scheme, and as a matter of fact the organization for dealing with them is now being built up, but men will come first." It is only a matter of time before a general scheme for the utilization of the woman-power of the country will be made public by the director of national service. This scheme will probably include girls of 16 and women up to the age of 48 or 50. The subject of the organization of British women for national service is ably discussed by Mrs. Ray Strachey, the honorary assistant secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in an article appearing in a recent issue of the Sunday Times. An immense opportunity offers itself to Mr. Chamberlain to set right the middle which has so far attended the drafting of women into national service, she contends. "A woman's department, staffed and controlled entirely by women and working under Mr. Neville Chamberlain could do marvels if it were given the opportunity. If a woman's department were set up and were entrusted to women of experience, who alone know the difficulties and the needs of women, and if it had power to turn the Government itself into a model employer of women, a great change in the situation would immediately result. This department could then insure that women were properly recruited and selected by women, who alone can really judge of their suitability for their job. It could insure that they were officered and controlled, inspected and cared for by women, fed and housed with due attention to their needs. And above all it could enforce the fair and honest policy that they should be paid an equal wage for their equal work. The task of the department would be a heavy one; its problems would not be simple and its enemies would not be few; but the woman power of the nation is worth using, and is worth using well."

It would not, it seems, be easy to refute the reproach brought against the British Government by Mrs. Strachey that, heretofore, they have regarded women's concerns as best left alone or, at any rate, as unimportant, in face of the conditions which she depicts. "How, for example," she says, "can you expect contentment from girls who earn 25s. a week in one shed, while similar girls doing munition work in the next shed get 35s.?" What sort of control do you expect one young man to exercise over a roomful of 60 girls? And how can you expect that an Army officer can select 100 cooks? What is the use of asking women with small children to work on the land for 15s. a week, and why is a university degree necessary for the job of under officer girl? How can you hope that a laundry hand can know how to plow, or a housemaid to set a machine? Things as stupid and stupider than this happen daily, and yet nothing is done to put it right. Considering all these things women are to be congratulated on the magnificent volume of work they have been able to do."

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WAR EFFECT ON GERMAN PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—The new price list issued by the newspaper department of the German Post Office contains a 32-page supplement, giving the names of German periodicals which have ceased publication since the war. Their number is no less than 1430, and as at the outbreak of war there were some 12,000 newspapers and periodicals appearing in Germany, it will be seen that the total has been reduced by about 12 per cent.

LORD CROMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
That the name of Lord Cromer will stand high on the roll of Great Britain's distinguished Proconsuls is beyond dispute. Though his name will rightly be always identified with Egypt, with which he was so closely associated for a period of 24 years from 1883 to 1907, he had already earned considerable distinction before he became connected with that country. A man endowed with a goodly portion of self-discipline, that desirable asset for anyone destined to be thrown much with his fellowmen, he had fitted himself for that period of his career with which his name was destined to be most closely identified, by a training which helped, in some degree, to strengthen and sustain those characteristics which go to the making of rulers of men.

In 1858 he entered the Royal Artillery and within three years of commencing his career as a soldier his qualities were recognized and he was appointed A. D. C. to Sir Henry Storks, with whom he went to the Ionian Islands. Two years subsequently he was appointed secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into the outbreak in Jamaica. Here he attained some insight into the ways of diplomacy, and his experiences in this direction were widened by his appointment, in 1872, as private secretary to his cousin, Lord Northbrook, who was the Viceroy of India.

During the four years that he spent in this capacity he acquired an insight into financial affairs which proved of inestimable value in the days to come. From India his activities were transferred in 1877 to Egypt, where he was appointed Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt. He was then Major Baring. He was soon called upon to deal with matters requiring great organizing powers and knowledge of men, and the experiences which he had had in India stood him in good stead. He was face to face with economic problems which called for great judgment, width of view, and often for rapid decision. Within two years he was made Controller-General in Egypt. The state in which he found the country when called upon to take his part in unraveling the problems which confronted the administration, is told in detail in his work, "Modern Egypt"; for he was not only a brilliant administrator, he also was an author of no small distinction. His literary leanings had been shown when he was studying for the Army, and his earliest publication was "Staff College Essays." To his faith in the value of a classical training for widening the mental horizon he bore witness quite recently, as many will recall, and his love of Greek is to be seen in his "Paraphrases and Translation from the Greek." He was a scholar as well as a man of affairs.

When Major Baring took up his first post in Egypt there was ample to employ his attention. The story of Ismail Pasha's astonishing extravagances has recently been told again in Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's Reminiscences. Major Baring was brought into contact with one of those masterful temperaments with which a less strong man would not have been able to cope. Ismail's extravagance was encouraged by the Egyptian financiers, and an accompaniment of this extravagance was the misery of an over-taxed population, the victims of merciless extortion. The compulsory abdication of Ismail helped to bring about a solution of the difficulties with which Major Baring had to contend. Neither England nor France supported him by enforcing the powers with which he and his French colleagues had been entrusted, and whilst difficulties were still to be overcome, Major Baring was recalled to India, where for three years he was financial member of the council of the Governor-General. Three years later he was appointed agent and Consul-General in Egypt, a post which he held for 24 years and which was his great life work.

Such was the financial position in Egypt that he was summoned to London in 1884 to act as financial assistant to the conference on Egyptian finance. His further experience gained on his second visit to India, when he had to deal with the burdens which Lord Lytton's policy had laid upon the Indian Exchequer and which entailed a large deficit, proved invaluable to him. His financial abilities were now put to the test, a test which he bore with conspicuous success. From that moment Major Baring's success as an administrator was assured. He was a pronounced free trader, and no doubt some of his strength lay in the courage with which he acted upon his convictions. Some of the then existing customs and excise duties were a constant source of friction between England and India. The question appealed to him, not only as a financial, but as a political one fraught with dangers which a man of narrower vision would not have realized, and he not only abolished the duties, but did much to encourage local industry and manufacture which should make India independent of foreign sources.

The story of his work in Egypt can best be gleaned from his own writings. The rebellion of Arabi, the utter unreliability of Abdul Hamid, and the consequent chaos of the administration at the time of his return, coupled with the impending storm in the Sudan, present factors which required much more than ordinary ability and firmness from the man who was called upon to deal with them. Fortunately for Egypt and, in a minor degree, for England, the occasion produced the man who was able with such consummate dexterity to unravel the tangled skein. It was now that his judgment and self-discipline, face to face with indifference and ignorance at home and chaos and bankruptcy in Egypt, enabled him to triumph over all difficulties. Nine years after his return



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Russell & Sons

The Rt. Hon. Evelyn Baring, First Earl of Cromer, C. C. B. O. M.; G. C. M. G.; K. C. S. I.

from India the success of his administration was acknowledged by his being raised to the peerage.

Honors now fell fast upon him. In 1898 he was created Viscount Cromer and in 1901 Earl Cromer. When he retired in 1907 he had not been able to put the coping stone upon his work, as he would have wished. He had built up Egyptian prosperity and it only remained to restrain within reasonable bounds the nationalism which claimed for Egypt the power to govern itself, even before it had had time to learn to walk without a guiding hand. It was not for him to carry out a scheme which would have satisfied satisfactorily the question of the capitulations and the pitfalls of Egyptian nationalism. He had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that he had rescued a people from the miseries of despotism and extortion and left behind him a legacy of freedom that had transformed the country with which he had been so intimately associated for a generation.

Although on his retirement he took no active part in politics he was frequently to be heard in the House of Lords upon occasions when political controversy ran high. As has been said, he was a man of strong convictions; by conviction he was a free trader and by conviction he was strongly opposed to woman suffrage. Brought up as a liberal of the old school, he was one of those curious instances of the admixture of Liberal views with Tory traditions which only the English people can fully understand. One of the secrets of his success as an administrator was that he never shirked responsibility and was able to put his views forward with a lucidity and fearlessness which went a long way to insure their adoption.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR DIFFICULTIES VIEWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia.—In 1916 Australia's strike total showed 320, and the approximate loss in wages was £700,000. New South Wales, as a result of the coal dispute, leads with 200 strikes, affecting directly 45,700 employees, and indirectly 100,000, the approximate wages loss being nearly £500,000.

Victoria comes next with 42 strikes, 3000 employees affected, and £50,000 lost in wages. The two principal strikes in Victoria were the day-baking dispute and the grocery-trade difficulty, the main result being to unite manufacturers. The line of demarcation between unions in such questions as loading wheat or building a warship was partly responsible for the disputes.

Evidence of a return to a better industrial outlook may be found in the resolution recently passed by the Trades and Labor Council of Newcastle, chief center of the coal strike: "That the Sydney Labor Council be requested to convene a congress of all labor councils of the State (New South Wales), with a view to bringing about some means for the prevention of strikes in the future."

PORTRAIT OF A JUDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Law Courts Library has been presented with a portrait in oils of Mr. Justice A'Beckett, showing him in his robes, seated. This painting by Max Meldrum is the gift of the members of the Victorian bar in recognition of 30 years' judicial service for the State. A smaller picture will be presented to Lady A'Beckett.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOKIO, Japan.—Dealing with the problem of post-war education for Japanese women, Mr. Gendo Miwada in the Toa no Hikari, points to the need for organization. In the past he says women have not formed associations for any set purpose and he advocates the establishment of women's organizations for the study of national questions.

BRITISH REPORT NOW ISSUED ON INDIAN SERVICES

Wider Scope for Aspirants in India Is Proposed—High Efficiency of British Administration to Be Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Services published recently, changes of a wide nature are proposed in all of the 24 services investigated. These cover some 10,000 appointments, mainly held by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, although a steady advance of Indian agency has been made since Sir Charles Aitchison's investigation held in 1887. The commission aims at maintaining the high efficiency of British civil administration in India, while the changes proposed will also give wider scope and satisfaction to Indian aspirants and promote good feeling between the two races.

The commission was appointed in 1912, with Lord Ronaldshay, now Undersecretary of State for India, in the chair, and was composed of both European and Indian members, the most distinguished of the latter being Mr. Gokhale.

Assembling in Madras on the last day of 1912, the commission concluded its labors on Aug. 14, 1914, after sessions in India and London, when the report was signed by all except one of the members. It was not, however, considered desirable to publish the report till now, and it has been issued simultaneously in England and India.

The report covers 529 pages; 582 witnesses were examined and 957 written opinions received. An interesting chapter traces the changes, material and intellectual, since the last inquiry held 30 years ago. The commission finds that there is no insuperable antagonism between European and Indian points of view, and the object of the report is to reduce both to a common denominator.

Dealing with "Principles of Recruitment," the commission proposes to divide into three main groups the services now wholly or mainly recruited in England, and it advises that in the first case, Indian Civil Service and Police, a preponderating proportion of officers be recruited in England, having due regard to "the nature of British responsibility for the good governance of India." In the second, comprising education, medical, public works and others, the services should continue to have an admixture of personnel recruited in both countries, whilst in the third, comprising technical and scientific services, such as veterinary and agricultural, the normal requirements should eventually be recruited in India, and educational institutions for these ends should be established there.

In the first group Indians have an open door in England, for the first time in the case of the police. As regards salaries the report lays down the broad basis that salaries should be fixed at such rates as will insure the right recruits and maintain them suitably, salaries to be fixed for each service separately and not on any general consideration of race or recruitment. In services whose normal requirements will be met in India, salaries suitable for Indians should be determined on, and special rates fixed for Europeans when employed. Where equality of pay has been the practice it should be maintained.

Some members disagreed with the recommendation that statutory natives of India—this includes domiciled Europeans, recruited in Europe—should be paid at the same rate as Europeans, but the commission considered that absolute equality should be secured for Europeans and Indians who have taken the same educational course. The most important annexure deals with the Indian and Provincial Civil Service. The Indian Civil Service has always been regarded as the senior of all the services, and as ultimately responsible for all good government. It comprised on April 1, 1913, 1371 officers, 5 per cent only being Indian, while the Provincial Civil Service numbered 1503 executive and 929 judicial members, and was overwhelmingly Indian. The commission holds that the present members of the Indian Civil Service maintain the high level and traditions of the service; they recommend adherence to the system of competitive examination for appointments, but the changing of the entrance age to between 17 and 19 years, with three years probation at college, bringing the trained member to India at 22 to 23 years of age.

This return to the school leaving age for examination is safeguarded considerably; e. g., papers to be set are to provide groups of options and to be modeled on university scholarship and bursary examinations. The candidate must furnish a certificate of attendance at a secondary school for three years, ending within six months of examination.

The report deprecates the establishment of a separate institution for probationers, like the East Indian Company's College at Haileybury. But recommends that the probationers attend any university which satisfies the Civil Service Commissioners as meeting the needs of the case for their three years curriculum, with adequate supervision in or out of college. Universities thus chosen must institute an honors course leading to a degree in certain prescribed subjects, particularly in law, Indian history and oriental languages. The intermediate and final examinations should be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, those for degrees by the universities.

The present rule of entrance by

competitive examination in England is broken by the proposal of two separate channels, one in England, open to all without racial distinction as now, the other in India, open to "statutory natives" only. By this method the commission hopes the ripest examples of the education of both countries may be secured. The familiar demand for simultaneous examinations with the same papers in England and India was rejected. The commission proposes arrangements to ultimate in a minimum of 25 per cent of statutory natives in the superior posts, to fill which the Indian Civil Service exists. It also proposes to increase considerably the number of Indian Civil Service posts to be filled by Provincial Civil Service men, and to reserve 40 divisional and sessions judges to be filled from the bar, a new departure in India.

The 25 per cent minimum for officers recruited in India works out at 108 posts, or an annual recruitment of nine, two of these to be "King Emperor's Cadets," to be chosen from men of good Indian family, domiciled Europeans or Burman graduates at the various universities, and the remainder successful candidates in an examination to be held in India by the Civil Service Commissioners, who have been previously nominated by a committee in touch with educational interests in each Province. These candidates will be required to possess the B. A. degree or its equivalent, and to be from 20 to 22 years of age.

The commission recommends that the pay of the Indian Civil Service shall be on the incremental and not the graded system, as at present. They further recommend readjustments and increases in the pay of superior posts and improvements in the pay of junior officers. It is proposed that the £1000 pension to retired members should be borne entirely by the State, the 4 per cent contribution made by each individual officer being funded and payable to him on his retirement, together with interest at 4 per cent.

In the police service the commission adheres to the competitive examination held in London as the ordinary method of recruitment, but would permit Europeans of mixed descent, and Indians of pure Asiatic descent, who have had five years' education in the United Kingdom, to compete, and not confine it to pure Europeans as heretofore. The Government of India should have powers to appoint natives of India as well as domiciled Europeans in India, and superintendentships should be filled from the Provincial Police services in which Indians preponderate to an ultimate of 20 per cent. Incremental salaries are also recommended for this service—vice graded, and uniformity of pay for both races.

Great dissatisfaction has been caused in the Education Department by its division into an Imperial and Provincial branch theoretically equal, but the first is recruited in Europe, the second in India, with differential pay. This has resulted in the Provincial branch drifting to an inferior position to the detriment of its men of high standing unable by this grouping to get promotion into what has become the higher service. It is proposed to regroup the educational officers by provinces into two classes, i. e., administrative and collegiate. The present cadre to be increased at least one-third to join the new Class I. Three-quarters of the posts in that class to be recruited in Great Britain, one-quarter in India.

As new posts are created recruitment in Europe and India should become equal. Twenty professorships should be recreated and filled by the best men available in Europe or India. Class II should be recruited in India but special posts should be treated on their merits.

Appointments are made in London by the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a committee. The member who represents local experience should not have left India more than five years and an Indian in touch with the students should be added. The commission recommends that women be placed in a separate service and the cadres will have to be increased to keep pace with the spread of female education. An interesting feature is a series of schedules discussing educational problems. On these it is urged that the country should be provided with a body of teachers with the root of original work in them. These should be taken away from the bulk of college drugery and given the higher education of a few selected pupils desirous of fitting themselves for a career of study. All the other services are dealt with in an equally thorough manner. Attached to each annexure is a calculation of the cost of the salary and other service conditions.

AID IS PLANNED FOR FARMERS ON CUT-OVER LANDS

MADISON, Wis.—Appropriation of \$500,000 annually for three consecutive years is provided for in a bill which Assemblyman A. M. Rogers, Rhinelander, will introduce within the next two weeks, says the State Journal. The bill, which is aimed to improve and clear stump land in Northern Wisconsin, is being drafted now. The measure provides that this money be used by settlers in the upper part of the State, who can prove ownership of 20 acres or more of good agricultural, cut-over stump lands, and who are desirous to farm and cultivate the land, to clear the land, providing that the work does not cost more than \$40 an acre. The money will be loaned to the settlers by the State on a 20-year installment plan, plus interest at 3½ per cent, payable annually. In addition the settler must clear and have ready for the plow five acres of land each year for three consecutive years. The bill also provides that the Governor appoint a person to act with the Commissioner of Agriculture, to have charge and assist in carrying out the provisions of the bill, providing it is enacted as new law.

CHICAGO GETS FAVORABLE RECALL REPORT

Municipal Reference Library Inquiry Recommendations Expected to Be Accepted by City Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The removal of public officials by the recall has been made the subject of an extensive investigation by the municipal reference library of this city, and its report has been submitted to the council committee on judiciary. The recall appears to be finding considerable favor here. The judiciary committee today is expected to take steps toward recommending to the council the extension of the terms of aldermen and all other elective officers of the city except the mayor from two years to four, with the provision for the recall. The reference library's inquiry was made at the request of the chairman of the judiciary committee. It constitutes an independent investigation presenting a practically new statement of recall operations, so the municipal reference librarian, Frederick Rex, informs this bureau. Main conclusions from the report follow:

"Thirty-four states at the present time have enacted general statutes authorizing municipalities to adopt the commission and other new and improved forms of government. In most cases these laws provide for the use of the initiative, referendum and recall in local affairs. As a rule, the laws and ordinances governing the recall in states and cities provide for removal of elective officials only. In certain cities, however, the law also provides for the removal or recall of the holder of any appointive office.

"The percentage of signatures of voters required to recall petitions vary in the cities considered in this report. Some cities require as low as 10 per cent and 15 per cent. The majority fix the percentage at 20 and 25 per cent. Some cities fix the percentage at 30, 33 1/3, 35 and 40 per cent. The requisite percentage of signatures to a petition for a recall from office of a public officer is usually based upon the entire vote cast at the last preceding general municipal election for all candidates for the office from which the incumbent is to be removed. In the majority of charters any elector qualified under the election laws to vote for a successor of the incumbent of an office may sign petitions for a removal or recall of such incumbent.

"A large number of charters and some state laws make a newly elected municipal official immune from the operation of the recall for a specified definite period of time, in some cases three and six months, and in a few instances as long as a year. Recall provisions of city charters require that a petition for recall must set forth and specify the grounds and reasons for which the removal is sought. Such reasons or grounds in many instances need not be set forth in general terms or language.

"If the petition for a recall election is found sufficient the City Council or Board of Aldermen is required to order an election. The date for holding a recall election is fixed by the City Council within a specified time from the date of the certificate showing that a sufficient petition has been filed. Recall elections are conducted and the results declared in all respects as are other city elections. The election is usually held within 30 days of the filing of the sufficiency of the petition unless a regular election occurs within 60 days of such filing, in which case the voters vote on the recall at the regular election.

"Unless the incumbent receives the highest number of votes at a recall election he is deemed to be removed from office upon the qualification of his successor. The successor of any officer removed during the recall is to hold office during the unexpired term of his predecessor.

"The person sought to be removed at a recall election may be a candidate to succeed himself and unless he requests otherwise in writing his name must be placed on the official ballot without nomination. Some cities penalize a recalled public official by barring him from office, whether elective or appointive for one or two years. "The officer recalled in nearly all cities is eligible for reelection when the term for which he was originally elected shall have expired. From an investigation carried on by 'Equity' as to the use or nonuse of the recall in cities, the reports show that the total number of times the recall has been used is 59."

'BASKETERIA' GROCERY HITS AT HIGH COSTS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A "basketeria," probably the first of its kind, has been established by a Batavia grocer, former Alderman M. E. Betts, says a dispatch to the Democrat and Chronicle. The grocery will be run on a system similar to a cafeteria. All groceries will be put up in packages, and customers will eventually wait on themselves. There are two doors to the store, and customers will enter through a turnstile, select what goods they want, go to the cashier's desk where they will be checked up and paid for, and the only exit to the store. The store is run on a cash basis, and Mr. Betts, the proprietor, believes that his system will be a satisfactory one.



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PREMIER WARNS BRITAIN OF NEED FOR SACRIFICES

(Continued from page one)

timber which used up a tonnage of 640,000 last year. Of that 200,000 were for pit props, the rest being practically all required for army purposes.

The Prime Minister referred to the necessity for economizing in the use of timber. As much use as possible should be made of French forests and the home supply should be developed. So far as timber is concerned we have, he said, sufficient, but labor for cutting is required.

Referring to iron ore, he said millions of tons are imported annually. This is necessary for munitions and other purposes. In this country there is an abundance of low grade ore, but it does not pay to get it in normal times. In war time, with a shortage of tonnage, it is necessary to develop the home supply. For this also labor will be required for the blast furnaces.

There is a certain amount of skilled labor available now used in the stone and slate quarries of North Wales. Some men would also, no doubt, be available from coal mines.

As regards food, the Prime Minister said the "stocks in this country are low, due mainly to bad harvests. Only a few weeks remain for sowing the spring corn."

He wished, he said, to avert the choice Germany had been compelled to make, namely, to limit food for her people in order to maintain her military effort.

They must be able to carry the war through to a victorious end, Mr. Lloyd George continued, however long victory might take, even though they had to hunt submarines out of the deep. There was no sure foundation for victory except that.

Continuing, he held that even though they succeeded in meeting the menace, they could never achieve complete immunity from practical attacks on shipping. They must, therefore, deal with the tonnage problem ruthlessly.

Submitting his measures for dealing with the tonnage shortage, Mr. Lloyd George said they were divided into three categories.

First, naval measures against the submarine menace.

Second, building of merchant ships wherever possible.

Third, limiting of their needs for overseas transports by dispensing with all nonessential commodities brought overseas and by producing at home as much of the essentials of life as possible.

Touching on the output of ships he urged the importance of speeding up the production of shipping and made the important statement that wherever payment by "suits" had been introduced the increased output of shipbuilding yards had been sometimes 20 per cent, sometimes 30 per cent and sometimes even 40 per cent.

They had appealed to the trade unions concerned to consent to the introduction of these methods and in some yards they had already been introduced. This involved the employers undertaking that if large wages were earned, no advantage must be taken of that to reduce the wages rate. It was essential that they should get as much work as possible out of the yards. Their shipbuilding capacity was barely adequate for the gigantic task thrown upon them. If workmen and employers did their utmost he believed Great Britain could bear the burden successfully right to the end.

The main difficulty with regard to food production, Mr. Lloyd George explained, was labor. The Cabinet wished, he said, to encourage the farmer to plow up his land and for this purpose they proposed guaranteeing minimum prices for a definite period of time. For wheat for 1917, 60s. per quarter; for 1918-19, 55s.; for 1920-21-22, 45s.; for 1923-24, 38s. 6d.; for 1918-19, 32s.; for 1920-21-22, 24s.; potatoes 4s. 6d. per ton for the coming crop.

There were certain corollaries, he added, which must follow the guarantee given by the State.

First, labor must be guaranteed a minimum wage and it is proposed to guarantee a minimum wage of 25s. per week to agricultural laborers during the same time for which prices for produce are guaranteed. The case of Ireland being somewhat different, it is proposed to set up a wage board for that country.

Second, there must be a guarantee that rents shall not be raised owing to the fixing of a minimum price for corn.

Third, power must be given to the Board of Agriculture to enforce cultivation.

Tonnage, he declared, must be saved at once and we must not import any nonessential article.

Paper materials must be reduced, therefore the annual import must be halved, which will reduce it by 640,000 tons per annum.

Foreign books and periodicals will be prohibited.

Apples and tomatoes will be prohibited.

In the import of oranges, bananas, grapes, nuts, there will be a reduction of 25 per cent.

Import of aerated waters will be prohibited.

Import of canned salmon is reduced by 50 per cent.

Foreign tea, coffee and cocoa will be prohibited.

The Prime Minister maintained that owing to these measures 900,000 tonnage per annum will be saved. Manufactured articles of luxury must be prohibited. In 1914, 36,000,000 standard barrels of beer were brewed in Great Britain. In 1916 that had been reduced to 26,000,000 and had further been reduced to 18,000,000 at the present time.

It is proposed to reduce to 10,000,000 the standard barrels of beer to be brewed and care must be taken that people shall not be driven to drink

spirits in place of beer by further restricting the production of spirits.

All these measures taken together, the Prime Minister said, will enable us to face the worst. After an eloquent peroration, containing an appeal to the nation and picturing the trials and dangers which our men at the front have to face, he appealed to the people at home on their part to make sacrifices.

National Service

Industrial Conscription Question Raised in Britain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—In the House of Commons yesterday the debate on the second reading of the National Service Bill was introduced by Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, and subjected to very considerable criticism especially on the point of industrial conscription. The Home Secretary pointed out that the only way to maintain essential trades necessary for feeding and supplying the army and people was to transfer labor from nonessential trades.

The Director of National Service issued a list of essential industries and the object of the new scheme was to enable him to control and organize the man-power resources. The Director would see the demand for labor made by essential trades was a real one and volunteers would be used for really national purposes.

For various reasons, including the question of compensation and the fact that they wished volunteers to be able to return to their jobs after the war, nonessential trades would not be entirely closed down, but a schedule of these trades was being framed and no further labor should be engaged in these trades between the ages of 17 and 61, after specified dates, without the Director-General's sanction.

The bill, as read a second time, seemed to give powers to the Director-General to apply general industrial conscription, and there were many critics of this point, not confined to trade unions.

The Home Secretary, therefore, read a pledge which, he said, represented the considered decision of the Government. The pledge was that the Government would not use the powers of the bill to transfer labor in any manner not sanctioned by existing legislation without coming to Parliament for specific authority. Moreover, they would not ask for such authority unless convinced by experience that voluntary enrollment had failed to furnish an adequate labor force.

This assurance satisfied Mr. J. H. Thomas and Sir Charles Hobhouse, who doubted if any individual could judge whether any industry was indispensable, but the opposition was not modified until the Home Secretary agreed to insert in the bill a safeguard against industrial compulsion.

Various speakers warned the Government against what they suspected to be the Government's idea that there was unlimited labor in the country. Sir George Cave mentioned that 60,000 volunteers had enrolled in the new industrial army. The 17s. 6d. subsistence allowance for workers moved to distant districts would be paid by the State.

A very important announcement was that agricultural volunteers would be paid a minimum wage of 25s. per week and the Government hoped this minimum wage would be paid also by farmers to ordinary agricultural laborers working alongside volunteers.

After Sir George Cave's explanations and promises and speeches by Sir Charles Hobhouse, J. H. Thomas, John Dillan, W. C. Anderson and others the motion for the rejection of the bill was withdrawn and the bill received a second reading without division.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Newton gave the number of prisoners in enemy hands approximately as follows: In Germany, 4500 civilians and some 35,000 military; Austria, 200 civilians and two or three military; Bulgaria, no civilians, 500 to 600 military; Turkey, 700 civilians and 10,800 military, including 8800 Indian soldiers.

Lord Newton announced that proposals for the exchange of prisoners with Germany were abandoned and a far-reaching proposal for the exchange of prisoners with Turkey would affect 20 per cent of the British prisoners. The conditions at Ruhleben, he declared, had considerably improved recently.

Premier's Speech

Food Problems May Be Dealt With on Monday

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Twice postponed and very eagerly awaited the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, dealing with the restriction of imports and development of home grown food resources may be delivered on Monday. The postponements have been due to the prolongation of negotiations with the Allies and Dominions regarding the restriction of certain imports from these countries. It is not certain that these negotiations are yet concluded and it is just possible the Prime Minister may have to confine his speech to agricultural questions.

As very considerable reductions in imports had already been made it was not surprising that the Prime Minister should find considerable difficulties in the way of further reductions but it is understood his decision in many cases means that only 25 per cent of the present importations will be allowed.

The restrictions desired by Mr. Lloyd George will affect silk and wine imports from France, the import of fruits from Italy, and from South Africa and imports of paper and pa-

permaking materials, timber, silk goods and dress materials and other commodities. It is understood an arrangement has been made with France in the matter of silk imports, but the question of restricting imports of wines is not yet settled.

The proposals which Mr. Lloyd George will outline have for their object, of course, the saving of all available shipping space, a vitally important matter, in view of the submarine campaign.

As to agricultural proposals it is generally known that Mr. Lloyd George will guarantee farmers a minimum price for wheat, oats and barley, 42s. per quarter for wheat, and 21s. for oats. The guarantee will be for not less than three years nor more than five and it is expected Mr. Lloyd George will definitely announce a minimum wage of 25s. per week for the agricultural laborer.

The Prime Minister may announce further restrictions on brewing and distilling. Mr. Lloyd George will be followed by Mr. Runciman who inaugurated the policy of restricting imports.

Admiralty Problems

Sir Edward Carson Outlines British Plans to Meet U-Boat Menace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Sir Edward Carson's speech in the House of Commons, in introducing the Navy estimates, yesterday, justified the keen interest aroused beforehand. Though impaired by faults of delivery and though its handling of statistics was not satisfactory, Sir Edward's remarks incidentally on his dislike of statistics, it was generally recognized to be a very able survey marked by a candor unusual in speeches dealing with Admiralty affairs.

Sir Edward dealt at specially great length with the submarine peril and brought out very clearly the attitude of the Admiralty and of well-informed opinion generally towards the submarine menace. This menace he said is grave. It is serious. It has not yet been solved. We have never for a moment ceased to work at it in the Admiralty, but no single remedy exists or probably will exist. Nevertheless, I am confident that in the development of measures which have been and are being devised, its seriousness will be greatly mitigated.

Sir Edward then enumerated various measures adopted, including the establishment of an anti-submarine department at the Admiralty composed of the most experienced men drawn from those serving at sea.

In addition, they had a Board of Inventions and Research, presided over by Admiral Lord Fisher, with whom were associated men like Professor Thompson, Sir Charles Parsons, Sir George Bell and others of equal distinction. Then, as to merchantmen armed for defense, Sir Edward said the number had increased by 47.5 per cent in the last two months, which he regarded as a great step forward in view of the difficulty of getting guns, mountings, and above all gun ratings in competition with the War Office. About 70 or 75 per cent of armed merchantmen escaped as against only 24 per cent of unarmed merchantmen.

Comparing the losses of merchantships with the volume of trade, Sir Edward said in the first 18 days of December, 69 British, Allied and neutral vessels over 1000 tons and totaling 201,934 tons were sunk through submarines and mines. In January the figures were 65 and 183,533 tons, and in the first 18 days of February 59 vessels of 268,671 tons. British losses for the first 18 days of each month were: December, 24 steamers, totaling 92,573 tons; January, 23, and 82,153 tons; February, 47, and 169,927 tons.

Continuing, Sir Edward gave corresponding figures for steamers under 1000 tons and losses among sailing vessels, giving the total, finally, as follows: For December, 118 vessels, totaling 223,222 tons; for January, 91 vessels of 198,233 tons, and for the first 18 days of February, 134 vessels, totaling 304,596 tons.

As against these Sir Edward gave the volume of trade dealing with vessels over 100 tons arriving at and sailing from United Kingdom ports, exclusive of fishing craft, sailing vessels and estuarine traffic. For the first 18 days of February arrivals in ports were 6076 ships and clearance 5873 ships. The number of ships in the danger zone at home at any one time was about 3000.

Some 12,000 ships in and out in 18 days did not look like "a paralyzing effect" or "a sweeping of the seas," Sir Edward said amid loud cheers, referring to German press statements, and he added that in the face of all German sinkings with their accompanying sacrifices and trials he did not hear of one sailor who had refused to sail. He expected neutrals soon to follow this example.

Continuing, Sir Edward said he proposed to publish regularly the number of British merchant vessels sunk by mines and submarines, together with the number of vessels, over 100 tons, arriving in United Kingdom ports exclusive of fishing and local craft, together with the number of British merchant vessels which are attacked and escape.

He defended the Admiralty's method of giving no estimate of the number of submarines sunk, holding that the policy of silence was that which the Germans disliked the most as it left them in complete uncertainty as to the method of the destruction of the submarines.

The main reason, however, was the fact that results achieved in the destruction of submarines varied from certainties, through probabilities, down to possibilities and improbabilities.

Dealing with some 40 encounters with submarines between Feb. 1 and 18, a total of fights which he regarded as an enormous achievement in the time, Sir Edward enumerated many instances of each category, from a certainty such as that when a de-

stroyer hit a submarine which dived but was compelled to come up and was captured with her officers and men to the case where a patrol vessel reported striking a submerged object after engaging an enemy submarine, and it was believed the object struck was the submarine engaged. He gave these illustrations to show that they were not keeping anything back, but, at the same time, he held anything they could publish would be misleading.

Sir Edward urged every one to reduce imports to those essential for carrying on the war and feeding the people, emphasizing how this would relieve the mercantile marine and patrol destroyers and convoys, and, in general, greatly help in solving the submarine menace.

He concluded by indicating that the building program would have to take account both of building craft most readily and sooner available and of making good the losses in mercantile marine, but he assured the House that not a single ship in the country would be empty during the coming months.

In the earlier passages of his speech Sir Edward had mentioned that they were now asking permission to bring the number of men in naval ratings up to 400,000 if necessary. He paid a very warm tribute to Sir John Jellicoe, declaring his knowledge of the service was unparalleled. As to Sir David Beatty, he had fairly the increasing confidence of every man serving under him. The speech also touched on taking over the greater part of the transport department by shipping control and with the general work of the fleet. Returns were only brought up to Oct. 30 last, but they showed that up to that date they had moved across the seas 8,000,000 men almost without mishap, 9,420,000 tons of supplies and explosives; a million horses and 47,500,000 gallons of petrol. In January alone, in connection with the blockade, they had examined 764 ships in British ports alone.

This speech was followed by a short debate which included an excellent tribute to Winston Churchill, who paid a tribute to Sir David Beatty and urged that Lord Fisher's services should be more usefully employed. He put forward with great force his argument that submarines had thrown them back upon the defensive and urged that the Government must never be content with any development of defensive measures, but must search tirelessly for some means of obtaining effective offensive. It was not impossible, he pointed out, in developing this argument, that the war might drag on in a broken-backed condition with smaller armies and attenuated resources for a prolonged period, in which case, German submarines might exercise a more decisive influence upon the struggle than they were likely to do in the present year. The entry of the United States, he said, would bring deliverance to all mankind by decisively deranging the equipoise characterizing the present situation.

In this connection Mr. Churchill revealed the fact that the Admiralty in February, 1915, submitted to the Cabinet a scheme for rationing imports to neutrals in proximity to Germany, but the Foreign Office deferred the adoption of the system for many months, desiring not to encroach unduly on neutral rights.

Mr. Churchill magnanimously admitted that perhaps the Foreign Office policy had been justified by events, for now while applying a naval blockade unsurpassed in stringency they saw the United States simultaneously draw to the verge of war with those whom they were blockading. It eventually the United States were drawn in, that would be an important factor in determining the view which anybody would take of Lord Grey's foreign policy.

Shipping Traffic

Britain Notes Slump in Number of Vessels Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's navy debate in the House of Commons is awaited with keen interest, although it is improbable that Sir Edward Carson will give the information frequently asked for as to the number of submarines sunk since the opening of the intensified German undersea campaign. Sir Edward, however, will deliver an important speech and in connection with the mercantile marine Mr. Gerald France, who secured first place in the ballot, will move:

"That in the opinion of this House, the protection, maintenance and organization of the mercantile marine are vital to the national life and to the successful prosecution of the war, and that there should be more frankness and consistency in the statements of the governments relating thereto."

Winston Churchill is also expected to speak. Meantime there has been a slump in the number of vessels sunk. Yesterday the Norwegian fishing schooner Mayola and the Swedish sailing ship Hugo Hamilton were reported, while today the sinking of the British sailing vessel Centurion is reported.

The Paris Matin states the shipping returns for the week ending Feb. 17 showed the daily average of arrivals of vessels in French ports was 108. The paper adds, "This is fresh proof that unrestricted submarine warfare has in no way hampered the traffic of our ports."

From Australia is reported the formation of the new Commonwealth Shipping Board which has for its main object the most efficient utilization of tonnage in Australian waters, and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is chairman of this board.

British Ships Building

Contracts Sought for Freighters in United States Yards

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 675,000 tons of shipping for Great Britain is now building in the United States,

according to estimates which have been submitted to Congress in connection with the shipping bond act amendment.

In view of Premier Lloyd George's strong declaration before the House of Commons, noting England's dire need for bottoms, there was greatest interest here in reports that the Cunard Line was seeking to let contracts for additional ships in United States yards.

Being under control of the admiralty, Cunard officials refused to discuss the report, but from another source it was learned that the company has placed orders for four 15,000 ton freight carriers and is negotiating for half a dozen more. Trade newspapers commented today on the unprecedented demand for ship plates.

TWO AMERICAN STEAMERS MAY ESCAPE U-BOATS

(Continued from page one)

sented 7 per cent of the total British tonnage and 10 per cent of the value of the cargoes carried. Despite this, cargoes of the weight of upwards of 40,000,000 tons were brought into United Kingdom ports. Allowing for new ships completed since the outbreak of war, the total British mercantile tonnage, employed in ocean trade, has been reduced by less than 5 per cent since the war began.

Steamer Skogland Sunk

Barcelona Consul Reports Destruction by Submarine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sinking by a German submarine of the Swedish steamer Skogland, which had five Americans aboard, after the crew had been given 10 minutes to take to their boats, was reported by Consul-General Hurst at Barcelona, Spain, in a message to the State Department. No one was injured, and the crew landed safely at Tarragona, Spain.

The Skogland, a vessel of 1837 tons net, sailed from Norfolk, Jan. 25, for Bagnoli, Italy. Consul-General Hurst, in his dispatch, said there were 25 in her crew, five of whom claim American citizenship. He gives their names as James Braner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leo Cartright, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jack Burke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jay Lewis, Uniontown, Pa., and Joseph Brown, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Skogland was stopped in the Mediterranean by a submarine six miles south of Tarragona, Spain, at 6 a. m., Feb. 18. Consul-General Hurst reported, and the crew was given 10 minutes to take to their boats. As the crew left the ship sailors from the submarine went aboard and placed a bomb, which was exploded and destroyed the ship. The crew landed at Tarragona after 17 hours in their boats.

Orleans Heard From

American Freighter Expected to Reach Bordeaux Tonight

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The freighter Orleans, one of the first American ships to defy Germany's submarine order, is expected to reach Bordeaux tonight or tomorrow. Word received at the offices of the Oriental Navigation Company, owners of the vessel, today, convinced the officials that the ship had made her voyage in safety.

Alberto Doderes, managing director of the line in Paris, cabled President Philip Deronde that he was leaving Paris for Bordeaux to greet the Orleans. The cablegram, apparently filed yesterday, and received at the steamship offices here today, reads:

"I am leaving Paris tomorrow for Bordeaux with Mr. Prazler, secretary of the American Embassy, and an unofficial party to greet the Orleans."

At the offices of the Kerr Steamship Company, no word had been received of the steamer Rochester, which sailed with the Orleans on Feb. 10. Indications are, therefore, that the Orleans has won the race which started from Sandy Hook, and has gained what German newspapers referred to as the "black ribbon of the sea."

More Ships Lost

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British steamer Brigade, 425 tons, is reported sunk in addition to the Centurion. The torpedoing of the Hugo Hamilton, according to press reports, has caused the utmost indignation in Sweden. The vessel carried a cargo of 4000 tons of Chile saltpetre, and the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet demands not merely an apology and compensation but substitutes from Germany of equal importance to Swedish agriculture as the lost cargo.

Depot for Submarines

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—There has been discovered at Cartagena, a depot of material for the use of submarines and of German agents in Spain. The Cartagena coastguards, it appears, discovered last week buoys off Cape Tinoso, supporting some 30 watertight casks, one containing correspondence and the remainder containing spare parts and other material for the use of submarines.

The correspondence was intended for Germans holding official posts, and the German Council in Cartagena has been arrested. Others arrested include a German called Wilhelm Kellen and a man named Harry Wood who claims to be an American.

Norwegian Shipping Traffic

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—Speaking generally, Norwegian steamers continue trading, in spite of the present difficulties, and inquiries show the inactivity of Norwegian steamers in British ports is in most cases due to the results of the prohibition of the coal export to Norway. The pro-



S. S. REMAN, Architect.

The Low Cost Astonishes

Though Indiana Limestone has gained through its use in many elaborate churches and other edifices the reputation of costliness its cost is, in fact, within the reach of very moderate means.

Its wonderful dignity and beauty make it extremely desirable for church buildings. It most impressively fits in with the mission of the building as artificial materials cannot do. The church shown above is a case in point.

FREE: A handsome sample of the stone in several finishes and a helpful booklet.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
Box 206, BEDFORD, INDIANA



hibition is now removed. In a few cases, crews have demurred, but almost always the matter has been arranged, and they have sailed under a neutral flag.

Yarrowdale Prisoners Released

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin telegram says that the Americans on the Yarrowdale were released after Germany had been officially informed that German ships in the United States had not been confiscated or their crews interned.

Philadelphia Arrives

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The arrival of the American liner Philadelphia on Thursday ties up all four of the American line ships in port until a definite policy in regard to arming them is announced from Washington.

Ready to Pay Indemnity

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The German Minister has informed the Swedish Foreign Minister that the Swedish steamer Edda was sunk owing to a mistake on the part of the submarine commander. The German Government regretted this and was prepared to pay indemnity.

Orleans Approaching France

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—It is reported from Bordeaux that the American steamer Orleans is approaching the French coast.

NORWAY SEEKS NEW GOVERNMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Friday)—In the Norwegian Storting the Government is being attacked by the Opposition and by some of their own supporters. There is evidently a growing demand for a National Government in place of the present party government.

WASHINGTON FOREST NEAR SELF-SUPPORTING

SPOKANE, Wash.—An increase of more than \$340,000 in receipts, which totaled over \$2,800,000, marked the national forest administration during the year, according to the annual report of Chief of the Forest Service Henry S. Graves, says the Chronicle. This increase was obtained by rapid progress in land classification, by a material advance in development work in which road building is one of the largest factors and by relatively small losses. "At present the receipts from national forests are approximately three-fourths of what it costs to protect them and carry on the current business," says the report.

BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB

Members of the Boston Ruskin Club will meet in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock when Huger Elliott, supervisor of education work of the Museum of Fine Arts, will give an illustrated lecture on "How to Judge Architecture."

MILK PRODUCERS TO ORGANIZE

A petition has been filed in the Legislature by the New England Milk Producers Association, representing 7000 milk-producing farmers, for legislation to permit them to incorporate.

COTTON AND GOLD CONFISCATED ON BERNSTORFF SHIP

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Frederik VIII today is lying at a railway pier here, having been moved down the harbor from Bedford basin. It is thought likely this indicates examination of the ship's cargo.

Government officials announced yesterday that they expected to finish the examination within three days. Gold found in the possession of some passengers was exchanged for other money of equal value, as gold is contraband.

German Embassy secretaries and other members of the party had in their possession cotton goods, known to be scarce in Germany, the customs inspectors discovered. In view of the close association between cotton and explosives, it is understood that the examiners will take some of the clothing from the Germans and make an allowance for it.

Customs guards, who are kept on the ship so as to avoid the possibility of messages being taken ashore, are themselves kept under surveillance by secret service agents, and are forbidden to converse with passengers.

LUMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN STATES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Lumber is the chief source of income for more than 1,000,000 people in five Southern States, said J. E. Rhodes, secretary-manager

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

and the fighting activities have been kept within moderate limits. Southeast of Ypres and on both sides of La Baas Canal reconnoitering advances by the British were repulsed, as were several attacks by the French near Flierey, between the Meuse and the Moselle.

On the occasion of the capture of the point of support southeast of le Transloy on Feb. 19, two officers and 36 British men were taken prisoners and five machine guns captured.

On the evening of Feb. 18 a German naval airship attacked with incendiary and explosive bombs the docks and military establishments of Arensburg, on the island of Oesel. Good success was observed. Hostile and antiaircraft fire was ineffective.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—The War Office communication issued last evening says:

Hostile raids attempted early this morning east of Vermelles and south of Neuve Chapelle were successfully repulsed. Our opponents suffered a number of casualties and left prisoners in our hands.

The usual artillery activity continued on both sides. It was most marked north of the Somme and south of Ypres.

Thursday—Successful enterprises were carried out by our troops last night on different points along our front, says last night's official report from British headquarters in France. On the Somme front we seized a section of our opponents' trenches north of Gueudecourt and took 21 prisoners.

Our opponents' trenches south of Armentieres were entered by us on a front of some 650 yards. Our troops penetrated deeply into our opponents' position, inflicted many casualties and captured 44 prisoners.

We also raided our opponents' lines southeast of Ypres on a front of 500 yards and reached their support line. Many Germans were killed and several dugouts and mine shafts were destroyed. Great damage was done our opponents' defenses. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were captured, including one officer, and four machine guns were brought back. In all these enterprises our casualties were slight. The total number of prisoners taken in the last 24 hours was 184.

Our artillery was active during the day north of the Somme and a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night says:

In Belgium yesterday afternoon German patrols who attempted to reach our lines near Rodepoort, northeast of Nieupoort, were dispersed by our fire; our opponents suffered losses.

The artillery fighting was quite lively on the right bank of the Meuse in the sector of Peppier Hill.

A German detachment which was attempting to make a sortie near Bethincourt, on the Verdun front, was caught by French artillery fire and dispersed, the War Office announced earlier yesterday. Elsewhere the night was calm.

There was artillery activity on the whole front and patrol actions near Seres and the Makovo front. A raid near Lake Doiran permitted us to take prisoners. Two enemy counterattacks at the same place were repulsed. The aviators were very active, engaging in several fights. Enemy columns near Seres and Melluk were successfully bombed.

Thursday—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

Both artilleries were active in the region of Butte du Mesnil and on the right bank of the Meuse in the direction of the Carrières Wood and Bezonvaux (north of Verdun).

Our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in our opponents' lines on the western outskirts of Grand Chenay.

An enemy surprise attack on one of our small posts in the sector of Chambrettes Farm failed.

Belgian communication: Nothing of interest has taken place.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—Teutonic troops, in massed formation, made an attack on Wednesday on the Russian positions near Dorna Watra, on the northern end of the Rumanian front. Yesterday's official statement says they were halted by the Russian fire.

The official statement also says: In the remaining sectors of the front the usual infantry firing is proceeding. We conducted successful scouting operations in the region north of Braila.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy—An official Italian statement says: On the Asiago plateau during the night of the 21st some enemy detachments unsuccessfully attempted an incursion in the Zebio zone.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Southeastern front: Southeast of Berat there were skirmishes between outposts.

Italian front: Yesterday afternoon the hostile artillery fire increased on the coastal front between Plava and

the sea. At night, there were only sudden isolated bursts of fire.

On the Tyrol front the Italian artillery was more active than usual, especially in the sector between Tobole and Lopplio.

SURVEY OF WAR OPERATIONS BY GENERAL MAURICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—In an interview, yesterday, General Maurice informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that the most striking incident of the past week in France was the fact that the Germans had felt able to make a raid on a part of the British line which had yielded them a few prisoners. Otherwise, there was nothing of importance to relate on this front.

Dealing with the position at Kut, General Maurice showed a map indicating clearly how the Turks were almost hemmed in at Kut. Broadly speaking, General Maude had been engaged in swinging round his left flank, pivoting on his right and had occupied the loops of the river inclosing the Kut position.

In the bend of the river on the left of Kut, the Turks had made a particularly stiff resistance until General Maude's artillery got into position to sweep both branches of the river, thus preventing any connection with the opposite bank, and the Turks left in the bend were compelled to surrender. The outstanding feature of this offensive was, however, that it had reversed the process notable in the early autumn last year when the Germans were calling to their aid Turkish troops in Mesopotamia and the latter were beginning to appear in Galacia and elsewhere. Now, a reverse process was taking place, and the Turks were being drawn away from their fronts to meet the British menace in Mesopotamia.

Captured German Order

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—British headquarters has published a copy of an order issued by Field Marshal von Hindenburg which has come into possession of the British containing the following passages: "Operations at Verdun in October and December are serious and regrettable reverses. Officers are to be under continual supervision and inspection and incapable of being so ruthlessly removed. The number of prisoners, unusually large for German troops, some of whom evidently surrendered without offering serious resistance and without suffering heavy losses, shows the morale of some of the troops engaged was low. The reasons for this require the most careful investigation. The old spirit of the German infantry must be revived by training and the strictest drill; also by educating and instructing the men. It is a matter of vital importance to our army that proper steps be taken."

MR. GERARD ARRIVES AT SPANISH CAPITAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Mr. Gerard reached the Spanish capital by special train yesterday morning, and together with the United States Ambassador from Madrid, held a long conference at the Foreign Ministry with Count Romanones and Senor Jimenez, Foreign Minister.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (Thursday)—Mr. Gerard arrived here yesterday.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Gerard left Paris with Mrs. Gerard and the staff of the United States Embassy from Berlin by special train on Tuesday evening for Spain. M. Briand was represented at his departure, and the staff of the United States Embassy were also present. Mr. Gerard responded with "Vive la France" to loud cheers given for the United States.

ANOTHER ENTENTE NOTE TO GREECE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The Entente Powers have again handed a note to the Greek Government in the matter of reparations to Venizelists for losses due to the events of Dec. 1. The Government has been invited to appoint representatives to the valuation commission, on which each power will be represented. There has been some disturbance at Piraeus.

BORDEN IN ENGLAND FOR CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden and party have arrived in England to attend the Imperial conference. He was accompanied by Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, and the Hon. Robert Rogers and J. D. Hazen of the Canadian Cabinet.

SCHOOL GARDEN LECTURE

MALDEN, Mass.—George L. Farley, supervisor of the junior extension work of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, will give an illustrated talk on home and school gardening to the boys and girls living in the vicinity of the high school on the evening of March 1 in the interests of forwarding the school garden movement in Malden. The School Committee recently engaged Miss Mabel E. Turner of North Reading to serve as supervisor of the school gardens of the city, and it is expected that this work will receive more attention in the near future.

FULL POWER TO BE ASKED FOR WAR OF DEFENSE

(Continued from page one)

save in the defense of the rights and the honor of the United States. The high officials of the Administration have said this before. They repeat it now with greater emphasis, that the truth may be known concerning whatever may happen in the days to come, and that Germany may understand that if war shall result from the submarine blockade, the responsibility will be nowhere else than on the German Government.

The President desires to avoid an extra session of Congress if possible, and in this the greater number of Senators and Representatives are in accord with him. The thought is strong that if the authority he desires is not given before adjournment, on March 4, if a crisis should arise after adjournment it would be necessary to call an extra session, and this act, while intended to supply the authority and means for defense of the country only, might be interpreted abroad as a move toward a war declaration. The one thing the President desires in an emergency is action at the Capitol, not debate. Debate, in the view of friends of the Administration, is often misinterpreted abroad as a division of the people, whereas it is generally accepted here that if an emergency should arise all opposition would be swept aside in the general rally to the Government's standard. It is declared, also, that all the peace sentiment now heard at the Capitol in various disguises and actuated by varying motives, would be stilling instantly.

It is conceded that the Austrian situation is most delicate. If Austria shall decide finally to adhere to the German submarine policy, the action will involve the reputation of the promise given in the Ancona case, and this Government would regret the necessity of breaking with Vienna. The embarrassment of Washington is increased by the possibility that a break with Austria might be interpreted as a deliberate move in the direction of war, whereas the United States has a fixed policy of making Germany responsible for hostilities that may result. The Government is proceeding with extreme care, therefore, and is not pressing its case with Germany, as Berlin well knows.

As explained in these dispatches Monday a formal request, which amounts to a demand, has been sent for the release of the Yarrowdale prisoners. The State Department was notified, Tuesday, that the German Government would release the crew, but no date was fixed. Officials of the department, in speaking of this incident, made it clear that it is to be regarded in no sense as a part of the issue, but that it will be cleared up to the satisfaction of this country. The main issue, the submarine policy of Germany, must remain until Germany changes it.

The circumstances surrounding the submarine attack on the merchant ship Dalbeattie, which has two citizens of this country in her crew, have not tended to help relieve the tension. Without arms, and with no wireless equipment, the vessel was attacked without warning 30 miles at sea, in rough weather. The ship was shelled after she had been stopped and while the crew were trying to escape. No aid was offered them, and for more than 14 hours they were in open boats.

Naval Secrets Divulged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, charges that it is impossible for the Navy to keep secrets, because American shipbuilding companies divulge contents of the plans given to them for estimating purposes. Here is a statement which Admiral Griffin has given Secretary Daniels and the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

"Any hope of the United States being able to steal a march on foreign navies, as matters now stand, seems futile. We have long since been forced to believe that it is a practical impossibility to keep secret any of our undertakings."

"Experience with the design of the battle cruisers have proved beyond question of doubt that some of the American engineers and shipbuilders to whom these plans were sent in confidence are not worthy of the trust that was imposed in them."

"Despite their frequent protestations of patriotism, I am convinced that some of these men may be depended upon to keep foreign Governments fully informed regarding naval secrets that come into their possession."

Admiral Griffin stated he was surprised to see an article in a London engineering magazine discussing with considerable familiarity various novel features of construction called for in the plans of the battle cruisers.

Prayers to Preserve Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—A call on churches of all denominations to make Sunday, Feb. 25, a day of repentance and prayer for supplication to avert war by the United States has been issued by the executive committee of the Association of German-American Pastors.

The call sets forth that the United States is responsible for the prolongation of the war through having furnished weapons to belligerents. The prayer program urged by the call is: "Firstly: To repent for America's share in the blood guiltiness of war, and, secondly, to call upon God in earnest supplication to hinder and de-

stroy all evil counsel and base machinations which are at work to plunge our Nation into the European world war; and that He graciously endow our Government and our President with wisdom and a firm determination to lead our Nation through these perilous days and to preserve to our people the blessings of peace."

New Britain Plot Suspected

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—New Britain is under martial guard as a result of a series of nine fires which occurred about the center of the city in rapid succession on Wednesday evening. Investigations are being made today with the idea that alien plotters attempted to destroy the munition plants of the city. Companies E and I of the First Connecticut Infantry, just returned from the border, have been called out by Governor Holcomb for duty in the protection of property.

Serious View Taken

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German papers take a serious view of the relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States while the Austrian papers are able to make little comment. The Koelnische Volkszeitung predicted yesterday that Austria-Hungary would do nothing that could distinguish her attitude from Germany's and the paper warns President Wilson that he will miscalculate if he reckons on such a possibility.

Consuls Arrive at Berne

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department today received word of the arrival at Berne Feb. 23 of 20 American consuls from various points in Germany. United States Treasury Agent Gottschalk is with them. Ernest Ebermann, Vice-Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, is still at Lindau because of indisposition.

Three British Ships Sunk

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three British vessels with a tonnage of 2144 were sunk on Feb. 22, according to Lloyd's report to the State Department today. The crews were saved. The vessels were: Steamer Brigade, barge Hugo Hamilton and the ship Centurion.

BRITAIN'S NEW SEARCH ORDER MORE DRASTIC

(Continued from page one)

sible effects on commerce of this country. In the new order it is pointed out that a vessel which is encountered at sea on the way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to enemy territory without calling at a port in British or Allied territory, shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy origin, and shall be brought in for examination, and, if necessary, for adjudication before a prize court.

This is the main point of the order, while there are other minor provisions. The new order is regarded as much more drastic than the old, and is made necessary as the means by which the Allies purpose to keep all supplies from reaching enemy territory. Recently published figures show that large amounts of material have been received by Germany through neutral countries.

The effect of the new order is expected to be the throwing into prize court of many cargoes from neutral countries which heretofore have been merely detained.

At the State Department today it is said that the United States had not decided whether any protest should be made against the new order, and certainly none will be offered at present.

Text of Order

New British Measure Represents No Change in Policy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A new British blockade order was published in the London Gazette yesterday. In conversation with a high naval authority The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that the new order represented no change in policy, but an improvement in procedure.

The order insists that neutral ships making for countries adjacent to enemy territory must continue to put in at a British port, despite the German war zone declaration, and any evasion of this rule will lead to the presumption that they carry enemy goods.

The Christian Science Monitor informant pointed out that the order set out for the first time in an order-of-council the penalties of noncompliance.

The Christian Science Monitor informant stated that to meet the wishes of neutrals it had been arranged in certain cases that vessels might be examined at a British port outside the British Isles.

The text of the order is as follows: Whereas, these enemy orders are in flagrant contradiction of the rules of international law, the dictates of humanity and treaty obligations of the enemy and render it necessary for further measures to be adopted in order to maintain the efficiency of these previously taken to prevent commodities reaching or leaving enemy countries;

His Majesty has ordered that the following directions shall be observed respecting all vessels which sail from their port of departure after the date of this order.

First, a vessel which is encountered at sea on the way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to enemy territory without calling at a port in British or Allied territory, shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy

origin, and shall be brought in for examination, and, if necessary, for adjudication before a prize court.

Second, any vessel carrying goods with enemy destination or of enemy origin shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods; provided that in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or Allied port for examination of her cargo no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced except on carriage of goods of enemy origin or destination, and no such presumption as laid down in Article 1 shall arise.

Third, goods which are found on examination of any vessel to be goods of enemy origin or destination shall be liable to condemnation.

SENATOR WEEKS OPPOSES TAX ON EXCESS PROFITS

(Continued from page one)

to work Washington's anniversary was observed with the reading of the farewell address. In the Senate, it was read by Senator Weeks of California, and in the House by Representative Neely of West Virginia. An address on Washington also was made in the House by Representative Towne of Iowa.

In opposing the revenue bill Senator Weeks said in part:

"This is a period of preparedness—military preparedness. We are appropriating this year, and will continue to appropriate, large sums of money for this purpose. In the pending bill we find the possibility of raising revenue, but it is done at the expense of efficiency, of fairness, and is almost entirely a sectional measure."

"This is the last period in our history when we should undertake any course which is going to penalize efficiency. Instead of wasting time in enacting makeshift legislation to tide the Government over until another year, there should be worked out a definite financial scheme to fit this country to cope with the commercial activities which will occur immediately hostilities cease."

"The excess profits tax proposed in this bill is unique in the history of taxation. It is a tax upon business. And yet it does not tax all businesses—only that conducted by corporations and partnerships. It is not a tax upon the magnitude, but essentially upon the economy of operation. It is not a tax upon large capital. It may apply with equal force to men of small capital. As its provisions would tax the corporation and partnership differently, it will tend to drive the partnership into a corporation. As it taxes partnerships or corporations, and does not tax the individual conducting the same kind of business, it will have a tendency to prevent the successful individual giving those who have been his employees, an opportunity to become interested in the direct profits of the business which their industry and capacity have helped to develop."

"Our Government should go out of debt, and provision should be made to refund all Government bonds on a serial basis, or at least reestablish a sinking fund, so that our bonds could be paid."

Appropriations Criticized

Senate Minority Committee Places

Blame for Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Military and naval preparedness is not alone responsible for the vast treasury deficit of the Federal Government, according to a minority report on the Administration's revenue bill submitted by Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, who claim that "appropriations, exceeding the actual necessary domestic needs and demands of the Government if economically administered, are largely responsible."

The report is signed by Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Lodge of Massachusetts, McCumber of North Dakota, Smoot of Utah, Gallinger of New Hampshire and Clark of Wyoming. They state: "The Democratic Party, in the light of recent experience and in the face of an empty treasury, persists in ignoring the indirect, historic and easy method of collecting revenue at the custom houses and continues to saddle direct taxes upon an already burdened people. That these additional tremendous taxes are largely responsible for the high cost of living we have no doubt."

"The pending bill not only disregards the opportunity for raising revenue from imports which aggregated \$2,391,716,335 in value during the last calendar year, but it takes no account of the future industrial preparedness of the United States against the invasion of European-made goods which is bound to come after the war."

"We believe the estimates of revenue under existing law will be less by \$100,000,000; that the disbursements this fiscal year and for 1918 will exceed the estimates, that the deficits both years will aggregate in excess of \$500,000,000; that this bill together with existing direct taxation laws will be fastened upon the people permanently unless relief be had by restoration of import duties that will yield \$200,000,000 more revenue annually and at the same time conserve our productive energies, both of capital and labor."

LECTURES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, announces A FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By CHARLES I. ORRENSTEIN, C. S. B., of Syracuse, New York, Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth and Norway Sts., Back Bay, Boston
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1917
at eight o'clock
You Are Cordially Invited.

Thayer McNeil Company Mark-Down Sale Further Reductions

Exceptional Values for 3rd Week



NOTE—We wish to emphasize the fact that after this sale these same shoes will cost you at least 100% more than the following mark-down prices:

Men's and Boys' Departments	Women's & Misses' Departments
75 pairs Men's Tan Low Shoes, sizes 5 to 7, narrow widths. Values up to \$10.00. Now.....	250 pairs Women's Black and Tan Low Shoes, with colored quarters, high and low heels, sizes 2 to 5. Values up to \$10.00. Now.....
85 pairs Men's Black and Tan Lace Boots, sizes 5 to 7, narrow widths. Values up to \$10.00. Now.....	275 pairs Women's Gold and Silver Cloth Slippers, all sizes and widths. Were \$8.00. Now.....
225 pairs Boys' Black and Tan High and Low Shoes, sizes 12 to 2. Values up to \$7.00. Now.....	300 pairs Women's Colored Top Button Boots, medium toe and heel, all sizes and widths. Were \$9.00. Now.....
55 pairs Men's Black Low Shoes, sizes 5 to 7, narrow widths. Values up to \$10.00. Now.....	150 pairs Women's Black and Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots, with wing tips, low heels, sizes 1 1/2 to 5. Were \$10 and \$10.00. Now.....

MANY OTHER EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BARGAINS IN WOMEN'S, MISSES', MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPT. NOT NOTED IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Thayer McNeil Company
15 West Street 47 Temple Place

CLEVELAND CLUB IS AFTER WOOD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vice-President Robert McRoy of the Cleveland American and Joseph Wood, the Boston pitcher with whom President H. H. Frazer of the Boston club recently gave Cleveland permission to negotiate, held a conference here Thursday.

No news concerning the result of the talk has been given out, but it is believed the two agreed upon terms which mean that Wood will wear a Cleveland uniform this season.

It is understood that Cleveland is prepared to give cash, players or both for Wood if the latter is in condition.

STATE LIBRARIAN NOMINEE CONFIRMED

The Massachusetts Executive Council, at its adjourned session Wednesday afternoon, confirmed unanimously the nomination by Governor McCall of Foster W. Stearns to be the State Librarian. Mr. Stearns was librarian at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His appointment to the State position had been opposed by numerous librarians throughout the Commonwealth. The council deferred for one week action on the question of approval of the salary of John P. Meade as Deputy Commissioner of Labor and his term of office of three years, both fixed by the State Board of Labor and Industries. A lengthy hearing was given the case earlier in the day.

The Pure Fruit Drink

When you serve lemonade, you never have any question as to its purity or ingredients. You prepare it fresh in your own home.

California's Sunkist Uniformly Good Lemons

When you order lemons, ask for Sunkist, the uniformly good California lemons. Sunkist are waxy, tart and juicy. See that they reach you in the clean, crisp tissue wrappers stamped "Sunkist." They will stay fresh much longer if you leave them in these wrappers until you use them. Always have at least a half dozen in the house.

CALIFORNIA
FRUIT
GROWERS
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A Co-operative, Non-Profit
Organization of 8000
Growers
Los Angeles, Calif.

WOMEN PLAN MASS MEETING ON FOOD PRICES

West End Mothers Club Is Granted Permit for Use of Faneuil Hall in Campaign Against Increasing Costs

A committee of the West End Mothers Club was granted today the use of Faneuil Hall for a protest meeting against the increasing price of foodstuffs for Saturday evening. A committee of women with Mrs. Eva Hoffman as chairman called on Acting Mayor James J. Storrow and requested the use of the hall free of charge. This request Mr. Storrow told the visitors he would refer to Mayor Curley on his return from Chicago tomorrow noon.

Application for Faneuil Hall was made to Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of buildings, but the right to waive the usual charge of \$15 for the building rests with the Mayor or acting Mayor. Mr. Kneeland issued the permit for the hall without collecting the usual fee, and said that if Mayor Curley would not waive the charge he would pay it himself.

In addition to Mrs. Hoffman the committee consisted of Mrs. Etta Epstein, Mrs. Dora Chkowsky, Mrs. Max Bloomberg, Mrs. Elizabeth Downes, Mrs. Mary Bowdoin, Mrs. Clara Hachowsky, Mrs. Fannie Rockmollwitz, Mrs. Dora Bornstein, Mrs. Gertrude Ambender, and Mrs. Frances Yockleiman. The women are also planning an open-air rally at Grove and Phillips streets tonight.

It is understood that the women desire to secure both Governor McCall and Mayor Curley to address the meeting which they are planning to hold in Faneuil Hall. Tomorrow afternoon they have arranged for a parade to the home of Representative Martin L. Lomasney at 47 McLean Street, and there is considerable discussion of the possibility of a parade to the State House.

Mrs. Ambender and Mrs. Yockleiman called on United States District Attorney Anderson this afternoon for assistance in checking the advancing prices, especially the price of potatoes and onions. After the conference the two women announced that they had been advised to substitute rice for potatoes.

An open air meeting was held at the junction of Spring and Chambers streets last night. Joseph Levine, chairman of the meeting, proposed that the mothers keep their children from school as a protest against "intolerable conditions." This proposal was greeted with applause by the large crowd which gathered in the streets. In all about 35 persons spoke at various meetings in the vicinity of Spring and Chambers streets.

The chief speakers were Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Gertrude Ambender, and James O'Neal, a socialist. The speakers in urging the audience to make a strong protest against price and food conditions warned against any show of violence at any time. After several volunteer speakers had finished some persons in the crowd started an attack on the store of J. Lipsky at 31 Spring Street, on the corner nearest the meeting. Missiles were thrown at the shop windows. A telephone call brought a squad of patrolmen from Station 3, and they succeeded in dispersing the crowd in a short time without further trouble.

Morris Lebovitch, manager, of a creamery at Third and Arlington streets, Chelsea, called for police assistance last night. A crowd of about 500 persons gathered outside his store and threatened violence to the building for alleged high prices. The police escorted the storekeeper from the building and the crowd then scattered.

The schooner C. L. Hirtle came into port yesterday from Halifax, N. S., with a cargo of 5600 bushels of potatoes consigned to John Groves of Boston. Mr. Groves stated last night that this would be the last shipment of potatoes to arrive this year from Canada by boat.

The selectmen of Wakefield have petitioned Governor McCall to use his influence in securing an embargo on exports of foodstuffs. The Women's Board of Trade through its president, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, has appealed to President Wilson to place all shipments on foodstuffs to Europe under complete Government control.

MILK PRODUCERS VOTE TO MAINTAIN THE WINTER PRICE

Members of the New England Milk Producers Association voted to demand the same price for milk next summer that they are obtaining this winter, at a meeting of the association at the Quincy House yesterday. Ordinarily the summer price is about one cent a quart lower than the winter price. The average price paid the producers by the contractors this winter is 42 3/10 cents per 3 1/2-quart can. If the producers succeed in maintaining the present price during the summer, they will be receiving 10 cents per 3 1/2-quart can more than last summer when the price was 32 cents.

The contractors who claim that they are barely making a profit, count upon the low summer price to recoup for losses which they say are incurred during the winter months. Recently the retail price of milk was raised from 10 cents to 10 1/2 cents per quart in Boston, and if the same wholesale price prevails this summer as now the consumer faces the possibility of another advance in price and particularly this fall when the producer has the increased cost of maintenance of cows during the winter months as an argument for a higher price.

At the last meeting of the association certain members stated that consumers were not paying enough for milk, and, further, that milk would be an economical food product at 20 cents a quart. The association has pledged to securing higher prices for the farmers. At yesterday's meeting it was voted to have the executive committee confer with associations of farmers in New York and Chicago for the purpose of united efforts for higher prices for milk and for the conclusion of an agreement in which farmers in one section would not ship milk into any section other than the one which they regularly supply.

Richard Pattee of Laconia, N. H., secretary of the association, reported the formation of 376 locals in the last 30 days, and that 398 meetings had been held in the interest of the producers association. Before adjourning the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, by the New England Milk Producers Association, representing 6000 farmers of New England, that in its opinion the high cost of living is attributed to the failure to encourage adequately the sources of the production of food."

FEED SCARCITY IS NOT RELIEVED, SAY BOSTON DEALERS

Emphatic denial of the reports from Washington that the scarcity of feed for livestock in Boston has been relieved is made by dealers in the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, who claim that for two weeks and more no cars have come here for local trade which were loaded recently. A. I. Merigold, one of the dealers, says that not a single car of grain of recent shipment has arrived in Boston during the last seven days from Minnesota, where the shipments were said to come from, in Washington dispatches. He adds that of 500,000 bushels of grain arriving in Boston this week only 35,000 was for local consumption, and of the 30,000 barrels of flour received here, three quarters went for export.

Henry Jennings, another Boston grain dealer, denies that grain shipments of recent date have arrived here. He said that he has had 27 cars ordered since the middle of December and only 1 1/2 carloads have arrived. Albert K. Tapper, local dealer, says that he received four carloads of oats today which left Buffalo about 23 days ago and should have been here in a few days. Other dealers uphold these statements and say that there are hundreds of cars on the tracks for local trade which are being held up for export shipments.

A representative of a Buffalo grain dealer, in Boston today, said that it was almost impossible to get grain from Buffalo to New England cities, although plenty of grain for export is shipped through.

TRAINING PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The universal training plan of the general staff of the Army was submitted to Congress today by President Wilson. It carried merely "a letter of transmittal" from Secretary of War Baker. Neither the President nor Secretary Baker expressed any form of recommendation. War department officials say the plan, if put into effect, would raise and train an army of 500,000 men every three years.

The resume of the bill as prepared by Major McArthur of the staff reads: "The plan calls out all able-bodied male citizens in their nineteenth year for 11 months' continuous training, to be followed by two repetition courses of two weeks each, one in their twentieth year and one in their twenty-first year."

"It is proposed that the following classes be exempted: "Those permanently physically or mentally unfit for service of any kind to be permanently rejected; those temporarily physically or mentally unfit to be temporarily rejected, to be reexamined each year until they reach the age of 25, when they are permanently assigned to the unorganized reserve; if in any year during this period they are found fit for service they will be called out for training in peace and service in time of war with the class of that year. Those who are the sole support of destitute dependents will be exempted for one year and so on from year to year, until they reach the age of 25, when they are permanently assigned to the unorganized reserve; if the last mentioned cease to be the sole support of destitute dependents before they reach the age of 25, they will be called out for training and service with the class of that year."

It is provided that service in war shall be as follows: "All non-exempted physically and mentally fit male citizens who have completed their subscribed 11 months' continuous training are liable for service in the reserve as follows: "In the first reserve for four years and one month, in the second reserve for seven years; thereafter until they reach the age of 45 in the organized reserves."

"In case of actual or threatened war, first and second reserves will be called out in the order named, together with many permanent officers and enlisted men of the training forces; thereafter others required would be called out from the unorganized reserves."

"All persons commissioned, enlisted or enrolled at the outbreak of war, or when war is imminent, may be retained in the service until the end of the war or until danger of war disappears."

"Among those exempted in time of war are those whose official civil positions are indispensable necessary for conduct of the Federal and State governments, and for the prosecution of the war."

FEDERAL FOOD SEIZURE BILL BEFORE SENATE

(Continued from page one)

of some character be afforded the people of the United States," stated Senator Borah of Idaho, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with respect to the movement for curbing the extortionate food prices ruling in the retail markets today.

"What form that relief ought to take, I have not yet been able to determine for myself. Several members of the Senate have been very earnestly discussing the question of taking action steps, and I hope to see something done in the way of providing real relief before the present Congress adjourns."

"The plan proposed by Representative London in the House, appears to be feasible, as a whole, upon first examination. My chief objection would be to placing the question of food distribution in the hands of Cabinet officers. They have their hands full of official business as it is, and I think they are not the ones to administer the proposed food fund."

"I would prefer to have the task shouldered by a commission composed of men who can devote their entire time to the work until the situation has been remedied."

"The present high cost of living, I understand, is due to two causes, first the war conditions, and secondly to speculation and control of food prices. In what proportion either of these causes is responsible I cannot judge, but I believe that if the effect of speculation is overcome, prices will drop to a level that will at least be within the grasp of the ordinary man."

Senator Borah recently stated his views before the Senate, when he expressed the hope that if the Department of Justice finds itself unable to act under existing statutes, it would request Congress to pass additional laws before March 4, in order that the food situation may be dealt with summarily. He declared:

"I am clear in my own mind that there are those operating in foodstuffs and articles of clothing who have taken advantage of conditions presented by the war, and under cover of the fact that the war is supposed to induce a rise in prices, have increased their through monopolistic combines and other combinations practically 50 per cent higher than otherwise they need to be by reason of any real conditions brought on by the war. Assuming that raises would be laid to the war, they have wrought their schemes of speculation and are making millions through combines and by speculation out of those things which constitute the necessities of life."

Senator Martine of New Jersey introduced in the Senate today a bill for a food embargo to bring down prices in the United States. He said: "I feel that the hour has arrived when Congress should act. I believe there is food enough in this country for all."

Relief Is Demanded

Government Sees Crisis in Present Food Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a direct result of a combination of circumstances following the stagnation of shipping that has resulted from the German submarine blockade, the United States is feeling more than ever the effects of high prices for food and the scarcity of the ordinary necessities. The purpose of the President is to seek immediately the cause for the conditions and to apply whatever remedy may be needed.

One of the most serious phases of the situation is the prohibitive prices that prevail, and which absolutely prevent the poorer classes in large cities from obtaining food or fuel. From reports that have reached Washington it appears that the entire Nation is crying out against these conditions.

The Administration realizes that if gravity of domestic food and fuel condition is not lessened immediately the Government may have to face problems within the borders of the country second only to those confronting it without.

Congestion in transportation has combined with high food prices to bring a condition so acute that the President, Congress, the Interstate Commerce and Federal Trade Commissions, and the Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Justice are giving attention in response to a Nation-wide demand for relief. Eastern cities report shortages of food, driving soaring prices higher yet and bringing suffering to the poor, until Congress is bringing forward various proposals, even to one that \$5,000,000 be appropriated to buy food and sell it to the poor at reasonable prices. In the Middle West 18 cities report shortage of fuel approaching a condition where gas supply may be effected.

"Food riots" have occurred in several cities, and congressmen and Government officials state flatly that relief must be given or more and worse riots may be looked for.

Speculation in foodstuffs is most sharply attacked as the cause, although freight car congestion is a contributory factor, "making the speculator's work easier and furnishing an excuse for unreasonably increasing prices," as one official put it.

Chairman Davies of the Federal Trade Commission, stated to the Appropriations Committee of the House, in supporting the commission's request for \$400,000 for an investigation of food prices, that he considered prompt action necessary if serious conditions were to be avoided. He cited the steps taken by the larger European nations to protect their people from unwarranted inflation of food prices under the old excuse of natural causes, and that the United

States must give attention to its problem arising from failure to do so.

Congress, however, has refused to grant the \$400,000 asked by the commission for a thorough investigation of food prices, marketing conditions, etc. The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture has made an investigation and expects to report soon, and the Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, is making a study of the cost of living, family budgets, etc., in the District of Columbia, which is expected to throw light on a wider field.

The Department of Justice has been severely criticized by Senator Borah for neither taking action under existing law or, if this is insufficient, demanding further law. The position of the department is that food speculation is necessarily something which almost exclusively comes within the purview of State and local authorities, since no other basis for Federal action exists than that furnished by the interstate commerce clause prohibiting conspiring in restraint of trade. When food is in interstate commerce, it is stated, it has not yet become the property of the speculators, cold storage men and others whose acts are those complained of.

Car congestion is reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is cooperating with the car shortage commission representing 30 leading railroads, to be showing improvement. "We are hoping to maintain this improvement without predicated upon any relief in the situation as regards export shipments," a member is quoted as saying. "There has been improvement as to freight congestion shown during the past two weeks. In spite of restrictions of exports, reports are coming daily from such local points as Buffalo, stating that trainload after trainload of empties are going West every day. Although there are about 30,000 empties tied up in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, that is less than a year ago."

"I doubt that freight congestion or car shortage is actually a very big factor in food prices. The car shortage commission, which has plenary powers, has not yet sent out any orders giving right of way to food or fuel. They will do so if that is necessary. But the congestion seems slowly improving and, so shortage, the country is only 100,000 cars short out of a total of 2,600,000, which is not much."

Food prices in the United States are now higher, Government figures show, than in the belligerent countries in Europe. They are higher than the highest point during the Civil War, and show increases of from 35 to 400 per cent in the last five years, much of which has been during the last year or two years.

Potatoes sold in Washington, D. C., for \$1 a peck. A few days ago 70 cents was stated to be the approximate price at which they were selling in Berlin, Germany. The average price of potatoes during 1914, the first year of the European war, is given as 21 1/2 cents per peck. In Italy, which is reported suffering from war prices for foods, wheat bread was selling for 4 1/2 cents per pound last October. In the United States the average price in November was 6 1/2 cents.

A table of food prices in 1864, during the Civil War, and in 1916 shows the following:

	1864.	1916.
Potatoes, bushel	\$.76	\$1.11
Beans, bushel	2.81	5.07
Rice, pound	.38	.227
Eggs, dozen	.28	.29
Flour, barrel	8.32	7.26
Sugar, pound	.21	.07

It will be noted that the figures for 1916 are much lower than present prices for the same commodities, and lower than the wholesale prices tabulated for the same goods in the following table, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing increases in the last five-year period for which figures are available:

	1911.	1916.
Beans	\$2.28	\$8.122
Hogs	6.747	9.542
Cornmeal	1.239	2.021
Lard	.897	1.351
Eggs	.298	.325
Bacon	.695	.147
Pork (salt)	19.159	23.480
Potatoes	.771	1.058
Flour	6.978	6.873
Shoes (men's)	2.617	3.250

Riots Under Inquiry

Suspicion Voiced That Troubles Have Been Fomented by Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal Department of Justice agents are investigating the report that food riots here have been instigated by a half dozen men and women of the East Side hired by representatives of one of the Central Powers, who desire to create an agitation calculated to move Washington to establish a food embargo, and thus lessen the amount of food going to the Allies. At the office of the agents Thursday it was admitted such an investigation was in progress, but there was nothing further about the situation which could be made public.

Capt. William M. O'Leary, division superintendent of the Department of Justice Bureau of Information, said this noon that nothing worth reporting to Washington had yet been discovered in the investigation of reports that the agitation is instigated by German influence. He was acting solely on the reports as he had read them in the press, he said, and he found it difficult to discover the identity of the official who is said to have started the reports. His investigation has not been completed.

Mayor Mitchell today brings the food situation before the Board of Estimate, which will also hear, next week, reports of city departments which surveyed conditions on the East Side on Thursday in an attempt to get an accurate estimate of the extent of suffering caused by high prices.

The Federal Grand Jury meets this afternoon, and it is understood that it is the desire of the United States District Attorney to get indictments growing out of the information gained in connection with the arrest of Albert

A. Sander, German newspaperman and alleged head of a spy group in America, and Karl W. Wunnenberg, said to be a member of that group.

Scores of agents of the Charities and Health Departments worked far into the night compiling reports. The inquiry is continued today. Mayor Mitchell ordered it as a result of personal appeals for action by women who said children were starving because of the high cost of food. He wanted a report today, but it will probably not be ready until next week.

William J. Doherty, second deputy commissioner of charities, said to The Christian Science Monitor: "I cannot tell just when we will be able to report, and I cannot give details now. I can say that reports that I said people were forced in some cases to eat decayed potatoes and onions, and to use diluted milk for their children, are without foundation. We are not making premature statements; we are covering not only the East Side but typical sections throughout the city."

The Charities Department records previous to this investigation do not indicate conditions to be as serious as reported in the press. There has been little increase in application for aid. The city agents are taking particular care to find what truth there is in the claim that children are so poorly fed, in many cases as to make it necessary for their mothers to keep them home from school. Several women were arrested Thursday charged with overturning pushcarts, assaulting proprietors, and attacking other women carrying boycotted foodstuffs.

Governor Whitman is expected to send a special message to the Legislature urging prompt action to relieve the food situation. He favors the Wicks bill which provides for a State Market Board to have full power to act in time of emergency.

Roads Hold Many Cars

New England Lines Shown Not to Return Carriers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a report on the car shortage of the country, declares that in New England the Boston & Maine had more than 10,000 cars over and above the 24,000 owned by the road on its tracks Feb. 8.

The New Haven had approximately 4000 foreign cars and the Maine Central about 1000. All New England roads combined held about 15,000 more cars than they owned.

The Central New England had 268 per cent more than its ownership. New York Central lines east of Buffalo, owning 129,348 cars, were reported as having on their tracks a total of 147,600.

Will Buy No Potatoes

Auburn (Me.) Housewives League Takes Action

LEWISTON, Me.—Members of the Lewiston and Auburn Housewives League have voted to buy no potatoes for the next month, and to substitute for them rice and other starch foods. Other business of the meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Charles O. Morrill, included papers on the increased cost of commodities and the necessity of obtaining substitutes, as in the case of potatoes.

The league shows a rapidly increasing membership indicative of spreading interest in food and economic questions of the day.

Philadelphia Situation

Sugar Refinery Strike and Food Riots Keep Police Busy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The situation in this city today is acute, owing to the food shortage and the unexpected activities, during the past two days, of strikers at the sugar refineries. All available policemen have been called upon to guard the plants of the refineries and there are at present 700 officers patrolling the grounds of these industries.

The strike, which has been going on for about a month, was, until Wednesday, considered well in hand, as the places of those who went out had been filled and officials of the companies had stated that conditions were about normal. The shortage of food and resultant privations were the immediate cause of the outbreaks, which resulted in the killing of one man Wednesday night and the injury of 18 others.

The police were compelled to fire on the rioters in the refinery district on Thursday and two men were injured. Today an even closer watch is being maintained at the plants, as trouble may break out at any moment. In South Philadelphia, where there is a large foreign element, food riots have been going for two days, carts being overturned and food taken by force. Sixteen arrests have been made. The police claim to have the situation well in hand today; but the tension is still high.

Chicago Conditions

Charitable Organizations Report Much Need of Food

CHICAGO, Ill.—Food prices continued their upward trend today. Conditions in the crowded tenement districts and among the poorer classes are regarded as very serious. Charitable organizations report acute suffering. Urgent relief measures are being taken by city officials and charitable institutions.

Rabbits and fish, confiscated by game wardens, are being distributed among the needy. The food scarcity in itself is not so evident, but exorbitant prices make it practically prohibitive.

"I visited eight families," one reporter reads. "They are living on oatmeal alone. This forms breakfast, dinner and supper. Sugar and milk are unknown." Rice, oatmeal and beans are the chief articles of diet of

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a large number. Many families have not tasted sugar or milk for weeks. Today the Chicago grain market is practically suspended, owing to the railroads' inability to move grain. Grain operators and elevator men at a conference urged Government seizure of trunk lines until the present crisis is broken.

Three of Chicago's largest grain users, among them the Corn Products Refining Company, are considering the closing of their doors owing to lack of raw material. Two large mills at Gary, Ind., are running on a two days supply, and elevators have padlocked their doors.

Urges Use of Police Power

Schenectady Mayor Calls on Governor Whitman to Act

ALBANY, N. Y.—In a speech in this city last night, Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady called upon Governor Whitman to use the police power vested in him by seizing foodstuffs in New York City and feeding the starving women and children who stormed the office of Mayor Mitchell a few days ago. "There is plenty in New York to feed the hundreds of starving women and babies," Mayor Lunn said. "It is the duty of the State to act."

Assemblyman Callahan today introduced a bill intended to solve the high cost of living by providing for a State bond issue of not to exceed \$25,000,000 for the acquisition, construction and control of terminal markets in the cities of the State. The bill provides for ascertaining the profits of such terminal markets and applying them to the sinking fund. The proposed referendum is to be submitted at the general election next fall.

PROHIBITION HELPING TO REDUCE PRISONERS

Spread of prohibition was described as one of the chief factors in reducing the number of inmates in the prisons of Massachusetts by Cyrus B. Adams, director of State prisons, in speaking at the luncheon of the Master Builders Association today. He said that the number of inmates in prisons in Massachusetts is lower today than in 1874 in spite of an enormous increase in population.

Mr. Adams declared that undesirable results followed the sentencing of confirmed criminals to reformatories where a large number of first offenders were held. The aim of prison administration is now reformation and education rather than punishment, he said.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Mrs. City of Savannah, Savannah El Mar, Galveston; Henry R. Mallory, Galveston and Key West; Grafax, Cardenas; Jalisco, St. Jago; Asuarca, Valencia; Wm G. Warden, Tampico; Tyr, Newport News; Stentor, Liverpool; Starlite, Buenos Aires.

RUSSIA BUYING IN CANADA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Russian Government has established a purchasing commission in this city to place war orders in Canada.

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HOUSE HOLDS SHORT SESSION TO COVER LAW

Lower Branch of Legislature Meets to Comply With Provision That It Shall Not Adjourn Over Two Days

In the Massachusetts House today the Committee on Public Health reported a bill for a State appropriation of \$200,000 annually to the town of less than 10,000 inhabitants which raises an equal amount to maintain a public health nurse. Only a formal session was held by the two branches of the Legislature, a few members assembling for a short while and then adjourning to Monday. This was done to comply with the constitutional provision that the Legislature shall not adjourn over more than two days.

A bill was reported to the House from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs providing a penalty of \$10 in cases where taxicab owners or drivers fail to comply with the regulations of the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures. It provides further that sealers of weights and measures, and not the commissioner, are to seal taximeters when correct and to condemn them when inaccurate.

With the dissent of Mr. Odlin of Lynn, the Committee on Mercantile Affairs reports leave to withdraw on the petition of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures for legalizing and standardizing the containers used in the sale of ice cream and oysters. The same committee reported a bill that at least once in 10 years or more often, if it seems necessary, the Commissioner of Weights and Measures should adjust the standard weight, measures and balances of every city and town.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the appropriation of \$2000 with directions to the State Department of Health to investigate the feasibility and cost of draining and improving the marshes and lowlands along the Neponset River and the shores of Quincy Bay.

A petition was filed by the New England Milk Producers Association by Roger Sherman Hoar, general counsel, representing 7000 milk-producing farmers, 2000 of whom have headquarters in Springfield and Boston, for legislation to permit them to incorporate under Chapter 125 of the Revised Laws for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, literary and other purposes. Two bills were presented, one for a general law and the other for this particular association.

The Committee on Counties reported ought to pass on the bill to raise from \$500 to \$800 the appropriation to the Plymouth County Treasurer for additional clerical assistance.

A bill from the Committee on Counties authorizes Plymouth County to rebuild union bridge over North River between Marshfield and Norwell.

Raymond P. Delano gets a report of leave to withdraw from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, on his petition for licensing real estate brokers.

STATES ASKED TO COOPERATE ON CHILD LABOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three Federal Cabinet officers, Messrs. Gregory, Redfield and Wilson, responsible for the regulations required to effectuate the interstate child labor law, today sent a joint letter to each of the 48 governors of states, inviting their cooperation to make it easy for business interests and workers to get the most benefit from the act.

In transmitting the letter, Secretary Wilson says: "The law permits the board to accept the certificates of states which it approves, and the board is endeavoring to provide a way to avoid the inconvenience and expense of two certificates, one issued by the state and one by the board. There are 48 different child labor laws; on the point of proof of age of children there are more than 48 different sets of regulations, varying remarkably. The board proposes that the states having legislative sessions empower a state board or appropriate state official in a manner similar to the board provided for under the Federal child labor act, to make state regulations when our regulations have been determined upon. This method is flexible. If our board finds some regulation works overously, we can change it, and a similar state board may follow suit. We have submitted an outline, covering what we think the utmost limit of regulation probable. If a state adopts either plan, we feel that they are pretty safe to be designated, and thus we can avoid two employment certificates with all the attendant bother and expense to employers and working children."

OKLAHOMA TO REORGANIZE GUARD

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—Complete reorganization of the Oklahoma National Guard after it is mustered out of federal service will be necessary to bring it up to the strength required by the defense act passed last summer, says the Oklahoma. Adjutant-General Earp has been working on plans for this reorganization for several weeks, and says that only about 500 of the men now in service will be national guardsmen after they are mustered out.

"I think that with the experience they have had, the men now enlisted will be glad to get others to join."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DATA BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Favorably Acts on Measure to Get Information for Delegates

The bill providing for a commission to secure information in advance of the convening of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, for use by the convention delegates, was ordered to a third reading in the Massachusetts Senate late Wednesday by a vote of 14 to 13, following a brief debate in which opponents tried to have the measure rejected on the ground that an expenditure of \$10,000 for the proposed information would not be justified by the data secured.

The House rejected the bill to abolish capital punishment.

"Ought not to pass" was the report made to the House by its Ways and Means Committee on House Bill 800, providing that the State boards of Education and Health should provide charts and data for use in instruction of public school children in certain health subjects. The bill had been favorably reported by the Committee on Public Health.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably a resolution asking Congress to adopt a resolution against exportation of food at the discretion of the President.

Resolutions for an embargo on food, offered by Mr. Quigley of Chelsea, was referred to the Committee on Rules for a report on the question of admitting them for consideration.

Nobody appeared at a hearing given by the Federal Relations Committee on resolutions for action intended to influence the belligerent nations to a premature peace.

Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport business men pleaded the cause of the proposed \$3,500,000 appropriation for development of the Merrimack River from the sea to Lowell before the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands Wednesday. This expenditure is contingent upon the contribution of an equal sum by the United States Government. The Legislature is already on record in favor of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the development of the river from the sea to Haverhill.

CONFIRMATION OF DOCTOR GRAYSON MAY BE DEFERRED

Action by the Senate Unlikely at This Session—Legal Objections Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., to be medical director in the Navy, with the rank of Rear Admiral, is believed to be effectually blocked in the present Senate. Republicans who have strongly opposed the promotion do not believe that further efforts of the Democrats to press for confirmation will be any more successful than previous endeavors.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, who tried to bring discussion of this promotion into open session of the Senate, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his estimation the nomination is clearly illegal, and that it will thereby fail of confirmation. If another try to obtain action is made by the Democrats, the Senator states, he will attempt to show wherein it is contrary to the law which provides, he says, that promotions shall have respect to seniority of service.

Doctor Grayson, the President's friend and personal aide, if confirmed, would be advanced over the heads of more than 100 of his senior officers. This fact has aroused considerable unfavorable comment, notwithstanding that a statement has been issued by Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department to the effect that the present law, as interpreted by the Administration, permits the advancement of staff officers without regard to seniority.

CANADA'S LUMBER OUTPUT PROMISES LARGE INCREASE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Latest estimates on the lumber cut in British Columbia during the past year place the value at more than \$30,000,000, says the Sun. It will show an increase over the previous year and may even surpass the output of the best recorded year, 1913, when the value amounted to \$33,500,000.

Prospects for the present year's business are good, according to local lumber dealers, and there is every probability of the increase in production being maintained. Large orders are regarded as assured for a considerable time to come.

A feature of the lumber industry at the present time, and one which has been evident during the past year, is the importance of the Eastern Canadian business. With the United States closed to them by embargoes, the lumber mills have to concentrate their energies on the Canadian market.

Many of the mills have been closed during the beginning of the year but they are reopening now and orders for lumber of all kinds are beginning to come from the east. There are embargoes affecting shipments at present but these are not likely to remain in effect for long. Throughout the East and Middle West considerable construction is looked for this year.

WATERWAYS OF MASSACHUSETTS AS ONE PROBLEM

New Commission Announces a Policy of Coordination in Developing the Possibilities of Harbors and Rivers of State

Massachusetts harbors and waterways will be developed to be of greater service to the people as a single problem, over which no single community has control, according to the newly created Waterways Commission, which today announced the policy to be pursued by that board in future development work.

Boston harbor has undoubtedly the right to command more attention, the expenditure of more money and the larger interest of the Government than has any other section of the State. The Waterways Commission says, but it cannot be alone of as great service to the whole State as it can be in connection with service rendered by other Massachusetts harbors, which, if developed and improved properly, will have very close relations with Boston harbor.

The Waterways Commission announcement, in part, says:

"Public service, to be efficient, contemplates the greatest possible good to the largest possible number. Public service also, to be efficient, involves a correlation of the rights, privileges, responsibilities and opportunities of the different branches that may be included in the activities of such an organization as the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands.

"The creation of the Directors of the Port of Boston for the intensive study of Boston Harbor and the particular development of Boston Harbor was undoubtedly based upon the theory that Boston Harbor was a distinct and separate problem apart from the problem associated with all the other harbors and waterways in Massachusetts.

"The consolidation of the work associated with Boston Harbor into the activities under the direction of the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands, who have a no less responsibility for all the harbors and waterways of the Commonwealth, would seem to restore Boston Harbor to its proper place in its relation to the other waterways and harbors of the State.

"Boston Harbor is the great central shipping point, not only of Massachusetts, but all New England. It has, and always will have, the most important functions to perform coming under the direction of any commission having to do with any and all of the water service within the State. It undoubtedly has a right to command more attention, the expenditure of more money, the larger interest of the government, than any other section of the State, but it is undoubtedly true that Boston Harbor alone cannot be of as great service to the entire State and New England as can Boston Harbor in connection with service to be rendered by other harbors like New Bedford, Fall River, Lynn, Gloucester and Salem, which, if developed and improved properly, will have very close relations with the chief harbor of Boston itself.

"The Commission on Waterways and Public Lands approaches the problem of making the harbors and waterways of Massachusetts of great service to the people as a single problem, over which no single community has control, but in connection with which the cooperation of all the communities, one with the other—the coordination of all the activities—one with the other—can result in a greater service for all."

Regarding the work of reorganizing the new department, which succeeds the Harbor and Land Commission and the Directors of the Port of Boston, the Waterways Commission says:

"The work of reorganizing public service is made more difficult because of the manner in which it affects loyal workers and honest public officials who have been led to expect permanent employment by nature of their appointment. Many men and women have been dropped from the departments of service taken over by the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands because there was no longer available work to justify their employment. In every case they have been dropped without prejudice, and have left the service of the department with excellent records and with the best wishes of their superiors and associates. The personnel of the present organization is high, and the various heads of departments and employees are efficient."

Legislation which the Waterways Commission desires to have enacted is set forth in bills which embody the following recommendations:

"To authorize the commission to license certain structures in the non-tidal part of the Merrimack River.

"To authorize the commission to license certain structures in the Connecticut River.

"To provide for the care and supervision of the Westfield River, Chicopee River, Deerfield River and Millers River.

"To provide for the care and supervision of the non-tidal part of the Taunton River.

"To authorize the commission to make surveys of the great ponds of the Commonwealth.

"To provide for the establishment of the Port of Boston Development Fund, to make available the income from sales of land for industrial improvements; and a bill to provide that 2000 copies of the annual report of the commission shall be printed annually."

JEWISH LOYALTY IS PLEDGED TO AMERICA IN WAR

Allegiance Guaranteed by Announcements in Hebrew Papers of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Allegiance of American Jews to the United States in case war comes with Germany is pledged in editorials in the American Hebrew and the American Jewish Chronicle. Herman Bernstein, editor of the American Hebrew, says: "President Wilson, who has worked nobly and passionately for peace upon terms of liberty and justice, has spoken for America—for all the peoples that constitute the American people. Actuated by the best traditions of American nation has the undivided support of all America, the greatest moral power in the world, which represents the best and most energetic elements of all the people who have built and are still building the great republic."

"The new Americans are perhaps even more intense in their love for America than the older Americans, because they know that their new home has given them the liberty, equality and opportunity which they failed to find in their old homes."

"The Jews of America have been pro-American throughout the war. Americans they have followed the wise counsel of President Wilson with regard to neutrality. As Jews they could not help being neutral for their brethren were making heroic sacrifices in every land involved in the war. It is natural, therefore, that American Jews are pro-American, undivided, ready for the sacrifices the American people may be called upon to make for the sake of American rights, for the sake of justice, liberty and equality."

"The American Jewish Chronicle says: 'Every Jew will remember with gratitude what the United States Government and people have done for the Jews during the European war. Jewish interests in Palestine and in Turkey in general have been splendidly taken care of by the United States Ambassador in Constantinople; President Wilson proclaimed a Jewish tag day and stimulated and encouraged Jewish relief work throughout the country; thousands of Jews in Russia owe their lives and the preservation of their property to the protecting genius of the United States. The American Government and people could not prevent the forcible eviction of hundreds of thousands of Jews in the spring of 1915, nor could they prevent all the pogroms, but the mere fact alone that the United States Government kept a watchful eye on the destinies of our unfortunate brethren in Russia had great weight and frustrated many pogrom plans.'

"This is known to every Jew, and especially to those in this country. So that it is, then, only to be expected that every American Jew should pray for peace and hope that, owing to the pacific efforts of our President, war will be averted in the eleventh hour. The Jewish people all over the world has today one powerful protector and one sincere and unselfish friend in the United States of America. If this country succeeds in keeping out of the war, many hopes of our people will be realized when peace is concluded."

"But should the catastrophe which all wish to avoid come to pass, the American Jews will without exception, will display their courage and patriotism. They will do their duty as in the past. They are ready to sacrifice their all for the country that has given them freedom and liberty and has enabled them to develop their genius without interference."

"Loyalty to their country is one of the oldest traditions of the Jews, and has never been violated by any group of our people. American Jews will keep this tradition holy."

ENGINEERING CAMP TO OPEN JUNE 23

Announcement is made of the opening of the Harvard engineering camp on June 23, the Saturday following commencement, on the eastern shore of Squam Lake, N. H., about 40 miles from Mt. Washington. The camp is opened to qualified students who are attending Harvard or other educational institutions, and applications should be made to Prof. Hector J. Hughes on or before June 17 at the offices of Harvard University in Cambridge.

A knowledge of plane trigonometry and logarithms is a required qualification. Two courses are offered, one in surveying and the other in railroad curves and location and field office practice. Students are limited to one course, which will be counted toward a degree for Harvard students. The camp comprises 700 acres of farm and woodland and provides accommodations and class rooms for 150 students.

TRAIN SERVICE RESUMED

Officials of the Boston Elevated have issued a statement expressing their appreciation of the work and cooperation of city officials in enabling the company to operate the usual elevated train service today. The statement follows: "The Boston Elevated began to operate the complete elevated train service at the usual time of 5:30 this morning and the service on all lines, both surface and elevated, is now normal. The restoration of complete train service so soon after the serious fire on Wednesday evening was made possible by the magnificent work of Building Commissioner O'Hearn and other city officials acting with him. The company desires to express its appreciation of the cooperation which the officials have given the company in order that train service between Boylston Street and Dudley Street might be established this morning."

BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK PLEDGE FEALTY

National Government Promised Support in Any Crisis in Patriotic Addresses by Mayor Mitchel and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 2500 business men, at a luncheon given at the Hotel Astor by the Merchants Association this week, heard patriotic addresses by Mayor Mitchel, Senator-Elect William M. Calder, Martin W. Littleton, and then amid cheers pledged their allegiance to the Nation and the President in any and every crisis which does now or may in the future confront the United States.

The resolutions affirmed complete loyalty to the Nation, support to the President, asserted belief in the patriotism of the individual citizen, of whatever birth or former nationality, declared readiness to make any sacrifice in defense of individual liberty and freedom on land and sea, and closed:

"New York wishes to place itself before the Nation as unequivocally devoted to the principles of peace, but only upon condition that peace can be maintained without sacrifice of National honor or American principles."

In his address Mr. Littleton said in part: "Ours is the spiritual acceptance of the doctrine which was proclaimed as the philosophy of a great republic. And the American has faith in those ideals and it is for those ideals that he has in the past sacrificed, and for those ideals that in the future he must sacrifice. If you should ask me what the difference is between the man in England and the man in America, or the man in Germany and the man in America, I might not be able to tell you any particular difference in their hopes and ambitions, but I could tell you this difference, that the man in this country was pledged by his forebears, on behalf of the benefits which he has accepted and which he has enjoyed—he has pledged his life, and his sacred honor for the preservation of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"I believe that we ought first to know what we are preparing ourselves to defend. I am not a citizen of the world. I do not belong to the doctrine of the whole brotherhood of man as distinguished from loyalty to my own country. There are men that believe there is such a social responsibility upon men on behalf of each other that they lose sight of the great national ideals of their own country and of their own people. Ours is a definite race, a definite ideal. It makes no difference whose energy and genius contributes to the establishment of that ideal."

"Ours is the only Government in this world in which the fathers of the country had the wisdom to foresee and the courage to proclaim that government was simply a necessity, limited in its agency, in order that the largest amount of liberty to the man and his genius should be allowed its full play. That is the definite ideal of the republic. Those are the things for which we should prepare to fight."

Mayor Mitchel, explaining the city's readiness to meet any emergency, said in part: "Within the limits of the functions committed to us, far beyond the limits of the responsibility laid upon us by the charter or the law, the government of the city of New York is prepared to meet the national crisis if it comes. The departments stand ready to cooperate with the service in the maintenance of order and the prevention of every condition that may be assumed to follow on the heels of a state of war, in a great city like New York. We realize that it is the duty of a great community like New York to prepare itself against every hazard."

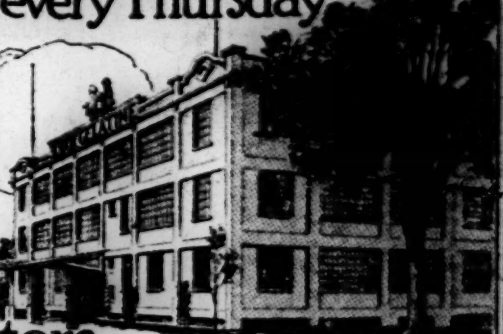
"If we can make our people understand that the advantages of American life under the great institutions of self-government that we have built up are worth the sacrifice of personal service, and that the ideal of nationality is just as high and just as sacred and just as fine as the ideal of peace, or any other ideal, then, the future of this Nation will not be in doubt, but will be safe."

LEAK INQUIRY FINDING SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Rules practically completed yesterday its report on the "leak" investigation and will submit its findings to the House within the next three days. It is understood the report asserts that no Government official was responsible for the "leak," and makes no radical recommendations.

The report, it is said, will maintain that such a "leak" as occurred on the President's peace note of Dec. 20 is traceable to two newspaper correspondents who furnished a forecast of the note to stock brokers. "The committee is not expected to trace to these stock brokers' reports any 'clean-up' of magnitude on the markets, nor will it be contended that the correspondents themselves speculated profitably. It will be asserted, it is said, that one of the correspondents received no compensation for his alleged 'tip,' and that the other was under employ, at a nominal sum, to furnish his brokerage connection with occasional Washington news."

We publish every Thursday
Helpful Messages from Gelatine Headquarters



Home of Knox Gelatine

No. 9 "Seasonableness." That is one of the great advantages of Knox Sparkling Gelatine. You always have an opportunity to combine the season's fruits, berries or liquids into Dainty Desserts or Salads. Now while Grape Fruit are in season make the dish given below. It is very inexpensive and I know you will say "Delicious."

Mrs. Charles B. Knox, President

KNOX

SPARKLING GELATINE

(Granulated)

GRAPE FRUIT JELLY

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine. 1 cup sugar. 2 cups cold water. 2 cups grape fruit juice and pulp. 1 cup boiling water. 1 cup boiling water.

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, dissolve in boiling water and add sugar. Strain, and when mixture begins to thicken add remaining ingredients. Do not pour into molds that have been dipped in cold water until jelly is ready to set in order to avoid setting of pulp. Cut in cubes and arrange in baskets made from grape fruit skins. Garnish each with a teaspoonful of red Bar-le-duc preserve.

Yellow Package Blue Package

Free Recipe Book for your grocer's name. If you have never used Knox Gelatine, enclose 4c in stamps for pint sample.

CHAS. B. KNOX GELATINE CO., INC. 800 Knox Ave. Johnston, N. Y.

SECRETARY BAKER PAVES WAY FOR WAR PURCHASES

Asks Aid of National Chamber of Commerce in His Effort to Avoid Big Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a step toward guarding against excessive profits in munitions in the event of hostilities, Secretary Baker has written as president of the Council of National Defense, to R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, requesting the appointment by that organization of local committees throughout the country to cooperate with the district depot quartermaster of the Army in the purchase of supplies.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will gladly respond to Secretary Baker's call," said Bascom Little, chairman of the National Chamber committee on national defense and former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, "because it feels that the special knowledge of many of its members concerning business problems and policies could be of value to the Government, particularly in relation to the very large purchases of all kinds for the military service."

"It is unwise to permit large profits to a few people through the making of supplies for the Government and the stock market speculation which inevitably follows that process. The basis of profit should be a guaranteed return of a small percentage on the book value of the assets of the company. The inevitable economic disturbance following a declaration of war should be minimized to the greatest extent possible by the use of the Government credit."

"Interest on bonds on industrial plants must be paid, and the holders of the shares of these companies must not suddenly be faced with a cessation of income. The result of a small guaranteed profit would be the instant stabilizing of industrial credit and the complete elimination of stock market speculation."

EXPOSITION IS NOT FAVORED

In view of the world conditions at present, Arthur Lord, chairman of the commission appointed by Governor McCall to make plans for a celebration in 1920 of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, speaking yesterday afternoon at a patriotic meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Hotel Vendome, did not believe it good policy to hold an elaborate celebration in Boston and Plymouth, but instead favored a permanent memorial, such as the restoration of parts of old Plymouth. Frank E. Woodward, president of the society, presided at the meeting which followed a dinner. Among the speakers was John L. Merrill of New Jersey, governor-general of the Washington Guards.

HORTICULTURE LECTURES

Under the auspices of Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union a series of lectures on horticulture are to be given at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, in March and April. Two lectures will be given on spring bulbs and their culture with the object of acquainting owners of small yards with the best methods of cultivating the early spring bulbs. Two lectures will be given on shrubs and flowering plants. These four will be given by Miss Patten. They will be followed by others to be given by Dr. Holt on insects and Prof. Osmon on fungus.

PRINT PAPER PRICE FIXING CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 100 representative newspaper publishers have been asked by the Federal Trade Commission to come here early next week for conferences regarding the proposal of the paper manufacturers that the commission fix prices for news print paper.

Until the publishers are heard, the commission probably will not decide whether to accept the manufacturers' proposal. In the meantime Francis J. Heney, conducting the commission's news print paper investigation, is conferring with manufacturers who did not sign the proposal, and it generally is believed many more of them will join the move, and that the commission will then agree to act.

The print paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association held a meeting here last night to consider the situation. Their general attitude, it is understood, is toward cooperation with the manufacturers and the Trade Commission in any reasonable price-fixing plan.

PORTO RICO AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate and House conferees on the Porto Rican citizenship bill have reached an agreement accepting in the main the measure that passed the Senate. They retained the qualifications for citizenship and the prohibition referendum provision contained in the Senate bill.

Where misses may get their spring clothes early—

THERE are several advantages to getting into one's spring wardrobe at the earliest possible moment—

One is, of course, that it emphasizes a young woman's advance dressing—

Another is that it lengthens the season in which one may wear happier, brighter clothes—

But a third is that it really brings spring nearer to us.

Those who find difficulty in getting good choice of spring clothes early, will be interested in knowing that

WINTER IS COMPLETELY BANISHED FROM THE FOURTH FLOOR

so exacting was our recent stocktaking.

Instead the whole floor is brimming with bright, new spring fashions that remind us that violets will soon be seen somewhere else than in florists' windows.

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

530 Fifth Avenue above 45th Street
NEW YORK

MANY RECEIVED BY GOVERNOR ON WASHINGTON DAY

Annual Reception at the State House Is Attended by Large Number of Delegations

Overseas consuls, numerous delegations of patriotic societies and others passed through the Hall of Flags at the State House yesterday forenoon to grasp the hand of Governor McCall and that of Mrs. McCall in the twenty-seventh annual Washington Birthday reception of the Governor to the people of the Commonwealth.

Members of the Governor's military staff in uniform stood in line with the chief executive of the State as he greeted more than 4200 persons. Misses Catherine and Ruth McCall, daughters of the Governor, accompanied by E. G. S. Balthazzi and Robert Lyons, occupied seats in the Hall of Flags opposite the receiving party. Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, came at the head of the Canadian Club, it being the first time, it is said, a former Governor has attended the reception of a successor.

Contrary to custom the G. A. R. veterans took second place in line instead of first, the members of the Committee on Public Safety appointed by the Governor taking the lead. James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee, was the first to be received by the Governor and Mrs. McCall, and he was followed by Guy Murchio, A. C. Ratahesky, Charles F. Weed, Henry B. Endicott and James J. Phelan.

The G. A. R. staff and officers came next and the other organizations, with the general public in between, marched past in the following order: Sons of Veterans staff and camps, Daughters of Veterans, adjutant-general's department, inspector-general's department, judge advocate-general's department, quartermaster's department, department of engineers, medical department, inspectors United States Army, United States Army and Navy officers, Second Brigade officers, St. Vincent Boys Brigade, Spanish War Veterans, Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary, Daughters of the Revolution, Sheriff Quinn and officers, Loyal Legion, Eighth Regiment non-commissioned officers, Highland Dress Association, British naval and military veterans, Charitable Irish society, Page Class, Daughters of 1812, First Squadron Cavalry, Sixth Regiment officers, Signal Corps, Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Naval Brigade officers, Ninth Regiment officers, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Tri-Mountain Garrison, R. A. and N. U.; Mary C. Dixwell Auxiliary, Fifth Regiment officers, First Brigade officers, Lexington Minute Men officers, Canadian Club of Boston, Daughters of American Revolution, First Corps Cadets, Bishop Cheverus Assembly K. of C., foreign consuls, Daughters of Massachusetts, Fusilier Veteran Association, Boston Letter Carriers Association, Second Regiment officers, Boston Lodge of Elks, Eighth Regiment officers, Boston Police Relief Association, Coast Artillery Corps officers, Ninth Regiment Veteran Association and field artillery officers.

The consuls who attended the reception were: Joseph A. Conzy, Imperial Russian Consul; Frederick F. Leay, His British Majesty's Consul-General; John S. Grant, His British Majesty's Vice-Consul; Charles V. Dasey, Consul for the Netherlands; Baron Gustave di Rosa, Royal Consul for Italy; J. C. Joseph Flamand, Consular Agent for France; Demosthenes T. Timayenis, Consul for Greece; Rafael Corvino y Rector, Consul for Cuba.

Old South Association
When the annual awards of the Old South Association were made before 600 children at the Old South Meeting-house, prizes secured the greater prizes. These prizes were first awarded in 1881 for the encouragement of the study of United States history in Boston schools. Olive B. White, 40 Roscliff Street, Roslindale; Morton M. Waxter, 195 Columbia Road, Dorchester; Mary Andrews Kline, 18 Eastbourne Street, Roslindale; Marion C. Gilman, 21 Pelham Street, Boston, and Emily L. Thompson, Newton Upper Falls, were the chief winners. Miss Katherine P. Loring, chairman of the committee in charge of the exercises, delivered an address.

Andrew Post Celebrates
Members of John A. Andrew Post, No. 15, G. A. R., celebrated their golden jubilee yesterday at their Washington Street headquarters. There were guests present from the Massachusetts department, including Daniel E. Denny, senior vice department commander; Edwin D. Stanley, junior vice department commander; Philip A. Nordell, assistant adjutant-general, and Richard R. Flynn, pension commissioner. George W. Wilder, commander of John A. Andrew Post, was toastmaster.

Military Organizations Meet
Military organizations of Boston celebrated Washington's birthday. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company held a patriotic dinner at the Boston City Club, where the speakers included Governor McCall, Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Col. B. B. Buck, Assistant Adj. Gen. H. Larue Brown and the Rev. Stephen B. Robin. The annual dinner of the Coast Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, was at the Copley Square Hotel. Adjutant-General Pearson was the principal speaker. The non-commissioned officers held their annual dinner in the grill room of the hotel at the same time. Harry M. Bolan, sergeant-major, presided. The Fusilier Vet-

erans Corps took part in the Governor's reception, while the Boston Light Infantry held its annual reception last night at the Hotel Langham.

Children Give Exhibition

Morning and afternoon exhibitions of dancing were given in Grand Hall, Mechanics Building yesterday by children under the auspices of the Barnard Memorial and under the supervision of Miss Lilla Viles Wyman. There were ensemble and costume dances as well, and the programs were varied.

Honor Shown to Madero

VERA CRUZ, Mex.—The United States gunboat Sacramento dressed ship yesterday in honor of Washington and half-masted her flag in memory of Francisco Madero, the Mexican President, for whom Feb. 22 is a day of commemoration. The Mexican warships did likewise.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Charles H. Spring the property at 1834 Beacon Street and 3, Englewood Avenue, Brookline, consisting of 11,574 square feet of land and a five-story brick and stone apartment house containing 16 suites, assessed for \$94,000, of which \$14,000 is on the land. The property is purchased for investment. The brokers in the transaction were W. E. McCoy & Co., Old South Building.

Papers have gone to record from Etta Dana to Doris Levin in the purchase of an improved estate, situated at 250 Seaver Street, being a large frame dwelling house and garage on 10,091 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$24,500, of which \$6000 is carried on the land that extends through to Nazing Street.

An improved property has just been purchased by Jacob Knecht and wife, from Burton G. Brown et al., situated at 32 and 34 Cranston Street, near Sheridan Street, West Roxbury. This estate is taxed on a valuation of \$5000, and \$500 of that amount is carried on the 2480 square feet of land. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling.

Another frame dwelling and lot of land has changed owners at 31 Pratt Street, Brighton, between Linden and Ashford streets, assessed for \$3300, and \$1100 of this is the value of 4000 square feet of land. Jennie F. Preston conveyed title to Alfred G. Corrin.

TRANSACTIONS IN SOUTH END

Deed has gone to record today from Mariette T. Jameson to Laura F. Knox, buyer of a 2½-story and basement brick house, together with 1000 square feet of land at 8 Ringgold Street, between Waltham and Hanson streets, South End. The property is taxed on \$4000, and \$2000 of this is carried on the land.

Title to the three-story and basement well front brick house at 79 East Brookline Street has changed hands. It is taxed in the name of Aaron Akabas for \$3700, of which \$1700 applies to the 1611 square feet of land. Annie Berelovitz is the buyer.

Another South End property sold consists of a three-story brick house and 855 square feet of land at 91 Kendall Street, near Tremont Street. The total taxed value is \$2000, including \$700 on the lot. Margaret Caswell was the grantor, and Myer Plovnick the buyer.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Cumington St., S. Ward 8; A. M. Childs; brick store.
South Kempton St., 15-19, Ward 14; Mission Apartment Trust, Mass. Engineering Co.; brick apartments.
Beach St., 16 rear, Ward 20; Eva Goldberg; brick garage.
Beach St., 117-19, Ward 5; John Lawrence; alter mfg.
Columbus Ave., 527, Ward 7; A. M. F. Thompson; alter store and dwelling.
Greenleaf St., 52-58, Ward 7; United Drug Co.; alter light mfg.
Massachusetts Ave., 154-55, Ward 7; Geo. T. Croft; alter stores and apartments.
Commonwealth Ave., 520-22, Ward 8; Chas. E. Lord; alter offices.

MILITARY CENSUS IS STEP PROPOSED

A military census of available men in Massachusetts, is one of the steps expected to be taken soon by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, which appointed three sub-committees yesterday at a conference with Governor McCall. Charles F. Gettemy, director of the State bureau of statistics, has returned from a trip to Connecticut where he investigated the military census in that State, and is expected to make his report to the committee within a few days.

The three new committees are: the Volunteer Aid Committee with George H. Lyman, former collector of the port of Boston, as provisional chairman; the Emergency Purchasing Committee with Elwyn G. Preston as chairman; and the Committee on Home Guards headed by Gen. John J. Sullivan, former commander of the Ninth Regiment.

CERTIFICATE SURRENDER

MALDEN, Mass.—William J. Lyons, a druggist at 112 Pleasant Street, who was convicted in the local court Monday for an illegal sale of liquor, has surrendered voluntarily his certificate of fitness to the State Board of Pharmacy. In commenting on his action Mr. Lyons stated: "I will never handle another ounce of liquor and in my new location if I can't do straight business I will quit entirely in preference to handling liquor. I have had my lesson and have profited by it."

MISS ANNE GULICK GIVES PIANO RECITAL

Miss Anne Gulick, Pianist—Recital in Steinert Hall, afternoon of Feb. 21. The program: Moderato, toccata, pastorale and capriccio, Scarlatti; "Clair de lune," "Les Jardins sous la pluie," "Minstrels," "Et la lune descend sur le temple qui fut" and "L'île joyeuse," Debussy; sonata, op. 81, Beethoven; waltz in G major, Schuetz; étude arabesque, Fauré; "Dreaming" and "Fancies," op. 15, Beach; rhapsody No. 16, Liszt.

Not a posy, not a patroness at this recital; neither the color of a flower nor the acclaim of an influential subscriber to make the occasion go. The performer must, then, be serious. She must have taken up piano-playing as a career; as a vocation, indeed, unless that word has too plain-business a sound.

Judged not by this afternoon alone, but in the light of her general plan of approach to the Boston public, Miss Gulick is thorough as well as serious. She clearly regards her work as too large a matter to be presented all at once, since she offers it, in installments, adding to her Wednesday recital two recitals in March. One appearance the first season, either in Steinert Hall or in Jordan Hall, has hitherto sufficed youthful musicians who sought metropolitan applause. But here is a pianist who finds three appearances necessary to her introduction.

Anybody who will glance at her list of pieces must admit that the trilogy idea has great justification, because it enables her to give what amounts to at least one original program. Not more than two-thirds of her whole performance will deal with conventionalities. She plays only one Liszt rhapsody, only one Bach arrangement; and she puts off the Chopin A flat ballade until the last day.

As so often has to be said, the artist showed the most originality in the music of Beethoven. This may have been because she was left more to herself in the preparation of the sonata than in the preparation of the Scarlatti and the Debussy pieces. The readings from Scarlatti were correct in every particular. They were a perfect class-room exercise and could probably as well be that as anything else. Scarlatti did not write the pieces for the sonorous modern piano. Accordingly, his pastorello and capriccio performed on this instrument must always have the insincerity of arranged music, whoever the interpreter.

The Debussy music was played as with the music-master looking over the player's shoulder. The style of interpretation, indeed, went further back than the music-master, to the Debussy authority, Mr. Copeland. The performer gave the public an idea of what the composer Nagel is doing, by producing his waltz in G major. This piece, now imitating Johann Strauss, now Chopin, is hardly of sufficient merit for the recital repertoire.

Miss Gulick has a modern technique. Her arm is free and her hand as a rule is firm. Her scales have a clear, though not yet a desirably bold, outline. Her phrasing is smooth, too smooth, perhaps, the melodies being less broken than they should be for rhythmic variety.

CONCORD ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, Mass.—The third annual Concord art exhibition, which continues in the Town Hall through Sunday, adds weight to the movement to establish a permanent art gallery in this town. It is now expected that the Concord Art Association will be incorporated this autumn to carry on the work begun two years ago by Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts with the first exhibition. Miss Roberts has continued to give freely of her time to the affairs of the exhibitions, serving as secretary and as a member of the committee of selection; and, with Miss Gertrude Fiske, on the hanging committee. Already housed in the Public Library is a nucleus for a public art collection, including a score or more of important pictures and French's marble statue of Emerson. None of these art works can be suitably displayed in the overcrowded library building.

Few very large canvases are in the current exhibition, with the result that the effect of the show is much better than that of last year, when good small pictures were overshadowed by huge adjoining frames. In the center of the wall across the back of the hall is Charles Hopkinson's "Portrait of H. H.," a strong and original study out-of-doors in winter which was awarded the Carol H. Beck medal at the Pennsylvania Academy two years ago. This work has been shown in Boston, as have most of the other pictures on view. One feature of Concord's exhibitions in the future, undoubtedly, will be a lessening dependence upon Boston dealers and Boston art organizations for pictures, resulting in an annual show that should be a distinct art event in New England in the sense that unfamiliar canvases and prints would be on view.

On the wall with Mr. Hopkinson's admirable portrait is "The Custom House Tower," by Arthur C. Goodwin, one of the best of his green-toned "Wharf pictures, with its sanely emotional color and its solid construction. Miss Rosamund L. Smith shows a vividly characterized boy's head. Charles H. Davis is represented by a glowing sunset in a vein different from his usual sunny landscapes. William J. Kaula has a landscape typical of his newer style of pearly greens, grays and blues, and little brown. No canvas in the hall has a more competently painted sky.

Other oils on view include "Girl with Pan," by Charles W. Hawthorne; an October landscape, by Wilbur Dean Hamilton; an atmospheric winter scene, by Aldro T. Hibbard; "Annisquam Meeting House," by Miss Elizabeth W. Roberts; a winter scene, full of air, color and action, by Philip Little; an expertly painted boudoir study, "The Morning Paper," by William M.

Paxton; "Moonlight, Torcello," a romantic nocturne, by Miss Margaret Patterson; "Grandmother's Chair," a well-considered historical portrait, by Talbot Aldrich; "A New England Homestead," by J. Elliot Enneking; "A Gay Crowd," a pungent little illustration, by Miss Nancy M. Ferguson; "Dressing Genevieve," a depressing piece of realism, by Mrs. Marie Danforth Page; and "Winter Baby," a captivating intimate portrait, by Mrs. Beatrice W. Van Ness.

Among the pastels is a refreshing novelty in the romantic, mural-like French garden studies by Francois Verheyden, gay yet consistent in color. "Marshland," by A. Sheldon Pennoyer, is an outstanding work because of good craftsmanship joined to intense feeling and acute observation. Etchings are shown by Frank W. Benson, W. H. W. Bicknell, Wendell W. Chase, Miss Gertrude Fiske, Sears Gallagher, Lester G. Hornby, Philip Little, Dwight C. Sturges, Mrs. Lillian Westcott Hale shows three of her sensitive and decorative drawings, and Alexander James, offers two of his admired portraits in red chalk.

NEW ART WORKS IN BOSTON GALLERIES

Etchings by Cadwallader Washburn are on view this week and next at the Vose Gallery, 398 Boylston Street. Mr. Washburn has ranged widely in search of subjects since his student days under Chase, Sorolla and Besnard, finding themes in New Jersey marshes, along Maine inland rivers, on the beach at Santa Barbara and in the exposition grounds at San Francisco, and among the Indian encampments at Tuba, Ariz. At the San Francisco exposition he won a gold medal. Mr. Washburn is an etcher's etcher; that is, he wins the warmest encomiums from brother artists because of his technical exquisiteness of line, his fastidious handling of white and gray passages, his personal instinct for omissions. They will praise as ethereal certain architectural themes which may seem to the layman to be near to evaporation, so delicately constructed are some of his subjects. In "Marsh Creek, N. J.," there is something of the decorative insight of the Japanese in the artistry with which weeds are used sparingly in a flowing design. Mr. Washburn gives in effect the bloom of marble in his adroit use of white paper in his pictures of glittering towers and richly chased doorways. Strongest of all are his portraits of Indian types, of marked individuality. Here Mr. Washburn used line for modeling his facial planes in an original manner. Every stroke betokens a rarely penetrating observation.

Art Club Show

Another members' group show has been hung at the Boston Art Club, to remain on view through next Thursday. Scott Clifton Carbee shows his much-praised portrait of his mother and his capable portrait of the Rev. Edward A. Horton, among other works. Clifton G. Alexander offers six landscapes that are good in color. The most feeling, perhaps, is expressed in the November brook picture, with its sear browns and still water. Edmund H. Garrett is represented by several of his competent works in the vein of illustration. "Hillside, Cotuit," is an ingratiating bit of painting in a display by Henry Plympton Spaulding that is not always marked by good composition. Henry Hammond Ahl shows a pleasant picture in gray and violet tones, representing a dewy summer morning effect, and a winter scene that is full of good observation. W. A. Kirkpatrick has the story teller's gift of an instinctive illustrator, and is a good workman besides with ideas that are never trite.

Miss Mears' Paintings

Paintings by Miss Henrietta Dunn Mears, on view this week and next at the Copley Gallery, are fresh in color and vigorous in handling, showing much promise of better things when mastery has been gained of linear and aerial perspective, and less reliance is placed on formula renderings of sunlight and shade. As a change from the continual painting of Cape Cod sunshine a course in rendering other atmospheres would be a great help. "A Sunny Afternoon" is an agreeable achievement in a high key. "An Old Schooner" is a good rendering of the green hull, the reflections in the water, the faded pink of a warehouse and a distance full of thin mist.

C. Scott White of Belmont is showing 19 paintings at the Copley Gallery, where he exhibited last year. The chromatics in "Reflected Glow" attract and there is depth to the shadows in "Woodland Mystery." "Toward Evening" is another pleasant bit of landscape romance in pastel. Among the oils the smaller works appear to have escaped the hard edginess that tends to creep into the larger works done in this medium.

Free talks will be given Sunday at the Museum of Fine Arts by George H. Edgell, who will speak on Rubens, Van Dyck and Jordans beginning at 2:45 in the lecture hall; and by George B. Dexter, who will speak on "The Lure of the Amateur Collector" in the class room A beginning at 3:30 p. m.

RAILWAY SERVICE PROTESTED

MALDEN, Mass.—As a result of the many complaints regarding the street railway facilities and accommodations afforded the citizens of Malden, the joint standing committee on street railways of the City Council has called a public meeting for action on the situation to be held in the auditorium of the high school on Monday evening, Feb. 26.

NO PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Progressive convention which was to have been held here Thursday was postponed without date.



"Half Price Days"

Closing the February Furniture Sale
Start Tomorrow, Saturday

This is the great news so eagerly waited for by the public.

According to our usual custom, of which notice is given each year—

Hundreds of single pieces, broken sets and complete sets of furniture—for bedroom, dining-room, living-room, library, music room and hall—remainders of special February purchases and pieces in our regular stock not to be re-ordered.

Are Newly Reduced to Exactly Half the Standard Price

The February Sale of Furniture is for February. We do our utmost to sell out in February all special purchases so that we may begin the Spring season in March with new regular stocks. We also make these closing half-price days of the Sale the occasion for sifting out of our regular stocks all patterns not to be re-ordered and carried regularly.

Because of the condensed space into which the furniture must go after the sale (only two galleries where it used to have three) the condensation of stocks must be more drastic than usual and the lots of furniture offered at half price will be very large and varied.

For the Convenience of Husband and Wife

who can arrange because of the half-holiday to get here on a Saturday and go over the furniture together we have made tomorrow the first of the half-price days. For the still further convenience of the public the furniture at half price is arranged in front of the Ninth street elevators on the Fifth and Sixth Galleries, where it may be quickly examined.

But More Important

even than these half-price days is the fact that the February Sale ends next Wednesday and that our entire stock of furniture then goes back to normal prices. Surely these are important days to anyone thinking of furnishing a single room or a house within the next six months. It is all Wanamaker furniture, whether procured now at an economy of ten to fifty per cent. (much of it at fifty per cent.) or later at much higher cost.

Four days to decide!

Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Galleries, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

SHIPPING NEWS

British cruisers are patrolling the waters of South America and searching outbound steamers for German stowaways, according to officials of the American steamer Allaquash which arrived in Boston today from South American ports with a large cargo of wool and hides. They told of the searching of their steamer for four hours by officers from the British cruiser Amethyst. Two Germans, firemen on the boat, were taken as prisoners of war. There are many Germans in South America, some of them members of the crews of the self-interested German steamers, who are trying to leave and their favorite method is to stowaway on some neutral vessel, officers say.

The two captured Germans were Gustav Liengle and Paul Botcher, who signed at Buenos Aires as firemen. There are Germans on the steamer now, they say, listed as Scandinavians.

The captain of the steamer J. Schmidt is signed as Dane. After leaving Buenos Aires, several stowaways were found on board and were taken ashore at Rio de Janeiro, where the steamer stopped for coal. About a day after being searched by the Amethyst officers, the steamer was signaled to show its colors and tell its name by another British cruiser. This the American steamer did, and was allowed to proceed.

Other officers say that the Swedish steamship Annie Johnson, bound from Buenos Aires for Gothenburg, Sweden, is tied up in a British West Indies' port where 24 Germans, forming most of its crew, are reported held as prisoners of war. Once more the British blacklist of the American Transatlantic line, owners of this steamer and others plying between South America and New York and Boston, was shown when the Allaquash steamed up the harbor and docked, and no tradesmen boarded it as is their custom with incoming steamers. It is said that the men are afraid that they will lose their trade with the British steamers if they patronize this "blacklisted" vessel. Hereafter, it is understood, vessels of

the line will take on supplies at New York, only coming to Boston to discharge cargo.

Statistics issued today show 58 fishing vessels with 1,769,640 pounds fresh groundfish arriving at Boston during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 38 boats with 1,270,080 pounds for the corresponding date last year.

Wholesale dealers' prices at the Boston Fish Pier per hundredweight today were: Haddock \$6.50@8.50, steak cod \$13.25@16, market cod \$8@9, pollock \$7.25@9.75, large hake \$13, small hake \$10, and cusk \$6@8.50. Arrivals: Steamer Surf 66,300, steamer Swell 90,100, schooners Catherine 42-100, Morning Star 43,200, Frances S. Grueby 7900, Mary T. Fallon 6600, Flavia 7900, Elizabeth W. Nunan 10,600, and Waltham 10,400.

Gloucester arrivals today were: British schooner Ambition with herring and cod, and gill netters 10,300 pounds fresh fish.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers Prince George (Br.), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.; Grecian, James, Baltimore; Tuscan, Chase, Norfolk; Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah; H. M. Whitney, Decker, New York.

Tugs Kate Jones, Simmons, Eastport, and Pallas, Degen, Eastport, for New York, towing three scows. Schr. Tattler, Gloucester, in tow of tug Sadie Ross.

MINNESOTA HOUSE VOTES FOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota House has passed the A. M. Peterson bill for the submission of a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage at the next election. The vote was 35 to 41. The Senate has yet to act, and there is pending in the House a bill to give Minnesota women presidential suffrage by statute.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Special exhibit of reproductions of drawings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Corot and Raffet, Tarocchi prints. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free.

The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock:

Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street—Miscellaneous work by members.
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry Hammond Ahl, Clifton G. Alexander, Edmund H. Garrett, Scott Clifton Carbee, W. A. Kirkpatrick, Henry Plympton Spaulding, until Feb. 28; 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Friday evenings.

Boston City Club—Oils and water colors by Emma Carlsund.

Brooks Reed's Gallery, 19 Arlington Street—Old samplers, ship models, proof pieces of early English china. Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 454 Boylston Street—Pastels by Bert Poole.

Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Paintings by Miss Henrietta Dunn Mears and C. Scott White.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—"Old Masters" from the Ehrlich Galleries, New York; etchings by Dwight C. Sturges.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Broadway and Cambridge Street, Cambridge—Drawings by old masters from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Boston artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings.

R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 298 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ralph Blake-lock; etchings by Cadwallader Washburn.

St. Botolph Club, 3 Newbury Street—Paintings by Miss Alice Worthington Ball, Mrs. Maude Drein Bryant and Charles Hovey Pepper, and sculpture by Ettore Cadorin; 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 week days through February.

Colonial—"The Love Mill," 2. Copley—"A Doll's House," 8:10.

Hollis—Julia Arthur in "Serenando," 8:10. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Plymouth—"Setting Married," 8:10. Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10.

Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.

Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

The wide effect of the decision soon to be made hangs upon the fact that operation, according to President Lowell, is the latest move in college education. What has been done between Harvard and Technology has been done in every State of the United States between other colleges. President Lowell named a long list of such arrangements for the enlightenment of the court. It is not restricted to the

of the Crane School, composed mostly of boys, when the army officer and his 10 sergeants asked for volunteers, they cheered and whistled and danced about the huge auditorium and many times the number of candidates admitted at the school responded to the call. Only 360 students will be given the training at the school this summer, but the number who signed pledges runs more than 1000. The army educators then went to the Medill school, where the same patriotic response was met.

It is not believed that the submarine warfare can be made much more drastic so far as the sinking of vessels owned by the Allies is concerned. Officials were emphatic in denials that neutral vessels now in port would be detained awaiting developments in the present crisis.

The inquiry was made in November, 1944, for the Waltham College Club, and the reports are about to be published by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. It recommends trained vocational advisers as an important step toward solution of the problems in Waltham.

states that there are ample stocks of raw and refined sugar on hand. His refinery officials claim that it will take about two or three weeks to catch up with the demand from the members and wholesalers who have been caught with small stocks, although they add their opinion that there is no shortage of raw sugars.

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PANAMA LANDS FAST BECOMING U. S. PROPERTY

Titles Being Acquired by Expropriation Proceedings and Settlement With Claimants Under Old Grants

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA—Lands in the City of Colon for building purposes at present are leased at a rate of not less than \$50 per lot per annum. There are 10 lots on a city block, which is 100 meters square. This is a ground rent of \$500 per annum per acre. Nearly all of this land is owned by the Panama Railroad, which makes leases of 25 years' tenure. Some of the lots are at much higher figures. At 5 per cent, this means that an empty acre in Colon is worth \$10,000. If the lands along the canal should be covered by towns and cities, as many have predicted, the total value of those still available, on the above basis, would amount to just \$1,000,000,000, as there are about 100,000 idle acres in the zone. Of course, it would take quite a while to realize this, but if there is any place in tropical America where conditions indicate a future great city, it is along the Panama Canal.

It will be seen from this that the question of the business future of the Canal Zone is one of some importance. That "big business" realized this all the time when the canal question was acute in 1902-3-4, there can be no doubt. But there were a number of reasons why no active steps to acquire these lands by the keen investors who helped the United States Government to get political control over the 10-mile strip on the isthmus were taken. Some of them were the general ones, such as the titles and political conditions. A more potent one was the attitude of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt knew that when the Canal Zone was acquired from Panama after the secession from Colombia, there would be an outburst of criticism against him. History will probably justify his impetuous impatience which led to the digging of the canal, where for generations there had been endless intrigues and tireless diplomatic failures, even if his method was more of the fortifier in re than the suaver in modo. But he did not care to have the accusation of selfish interest to receive the added force which would have accrued to it if large financial interests had immediately begun to acquire the lands in the Canal Zone. Without this cooperation this could not be done, and it was never attempted during his administration.

After Mr. Taft became President, the question of the defense of the canal began to be considered. What were the inner diplomatic relations that prompted the decision to fortify instead of neutralizing the canal may never be known to the public; but the decision was made. It immediately raised the issue as to the disposition of lands along the canal. If they were allowed to remain in private hands, if citizens or subjects of any foreign power might acquire them and use them as they saw fit, there was a possible complication which might militate against adequate protection of the canal to a dangerous degree. This and perhaps several other weighty considerations, especially the matter of titles, prompted the decision to condemn all private lands and to acquire them for the Government. A joint land commission, with two members each from the United States and Panama, was formed to pass upon the titles and to award damages, and so the expropriation proceedings began, under Mr. Taft's regime, and they continued under Mr. Wilson's, and are still in progress. A large part of the Zone has been condemned already, and the claimants paid, but the work is not yet finished. The prices paid have varied greatly, as high as \$400 an acre having been paid for improved agricultural land, and as low as \$10 or less in some cases, for others. In due course the whole of the 500 square miles of the Canal Zone will then be the property of the United States, both as political sovereign and as owner in fee; or at least to the fullest extent admissible under the terms of the "Taft agreement" by which the rights of the United States were defined.

GUNPOWDER EXPORTS NOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The statement is made by the collector of the port of Philadelphia in his report for the month of January that exports of gunpowder for that month were over \$14,000,000 in excess of the value of the exports for the corresponding month of 1916. Other exports also increased, wheat being nearly doubled. The total value of the increase over January, 1916, is about \$31,000,000, while the value of imports was about \$2,000,000 in excess of those of the corresponding month last year. The value of wheat exported during the month was \$5,562,060.

WAR REFERENDUM ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A committee appointed by Dr. George W. Kirchwey is to decide the question of a war referendum before it is brought for final action before the 16 peace societies holding their second and last day's sessions at Hotel Biltmore today. Delegates are divided between undivided allegiance in any international situation and the peace at any price advocates.

RECLAIMING OF ISLAND AREAS IN ARGENTINA

Experimental Levees Being Built in Parana River—Opportunities for Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Commerce report says that an inquiry has been received concerning certain levee work being done on Island No. 12 in the Parana River, in Argentina. The island is situated in the Rosario consular district. The Americans who are executing the work are confident that they have entered into a profitable contract with the owner of the island they are reclaiming.

The value of many islands in the Parana River which are now subject to overflow could be largely enhanced if they were reclaimed. Should the present venture prove successful there is every reason to believe that considerable land will be reclaimed, offering plenty of opportunities for levee builders. The work in process of execution on Island No. 12, however, is looked upon as an experiment, and it is stated that landowners and others interested are awaiting the outcome before taking any action in relation to principally because high water conditions came before the levee had been completed. It is believed that the other islands.

Some years ago an attempt which was made to reclaim an island failed majority of persons familiar with this sort of work, as well as with local conditions, are optimistic regarding the present venture.

The levee probably will not be completed before the close of 1917, and until that time it is doubtful if new work will be contracted for. If the project proves successful several similar ventures will be launched and a capable contractor, if on the spot, could in all probability obtain advantageous terms.

The value of the land when reclaimed is placed by those interested at \$200 United States gold an acre, but this figure may be too high. Very fine land, fenced in, situated near a railway station and partly under alfalfa, has sold recently at less than \$50 an acre, but the island soil is far more fertile, and cheap water freights to Rosario and Buenos Aires probably could be obtained. Some well-informed persons estimate that reclaimed island land will bring not more than \$100 an acre, particularly if offered in large lots.

A contractor will be able to obtain crops, game, and fish from the island itself, but he will have to purchase many other supplies at prices higher than those prevailing in the United States. If results are favorable there will be openings for levee builders. The American consulate is keeping in close touch with the project mentioned, and when the outlook is more definite a full report will be made with respect to further opportunities.

MICHIGAN PRIMARY LAW REPEAL CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Mich.—A committee of the House of Representatives has reported out the Daigneau Bill, providing for the repeal of the Presidential Preference Primary Law in Michigan, on the ground that it is not practical and proved itself so in the presidential primaries, in which the State majority went for Henry Ford, who was not a candidate, and the delegation to the Republican National Convention voted for Charles Evans Hughes, who was not a candidate at the time of the primaries.

A fight is probable on the bill in the House. Many Democrats, who however, would need immense Republican support to carry their point, are for the preference primary, citing in support of it the case of California, where Governor Johnson, a primary nominee, carried the State by 300,000 and Mr. Hughes lost it.

IRON COMPANY AIDS WORKERS TO BUILD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The employees of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company are developing a model industrial settlement near Acipio. A plot of 25 acres has been laid out by Morris Knowles, a Boston landscape architect. Streets have been located, some of them paved and guttered, and work is now in progress on the first six houses while plans for 14 more to be constructed in the spring are ready. The settlement will be grouped around the civic center, where there is a natural amphitheater, in which are an athletic field, playgrounds and other spots for recreation. The company is loaning to its employees the money with which to build homes. The men are allowed to pay this back on the installment plan.

OHIO SUFFRAGE BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox has signed the Reynolds bill, giving women the right to vote for President. While there had been speculation that he might permit the bill to become a law without his signature, or even veto it, the Governor maintained absolute silence until the bill was signed. Representative Reynolds was the only witness of the act. The pen by which he signed the bill was presented to the author of the measure, who will give it to his daughter. The anti-suffragists are preparing to flood the State with petitions in the referendum fight against the bill.

SONORA MINES ARE SAID TO BE FREE TO OPEN

Assurance Given in Telegram From the Governor—"Nationalization" Measures Explained—Rates of Exchange

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora has telegraphed to the Mexican News Bureau, in this city, that no reason exists why mining operations in that State should not be resumed as "the situation is absolutely normal and the plants can be opened, as they have all classes of guarantees."

The so-called and misunderstood "nationalization" of the petroleum measures of the Republic is merely their inclusion in the category of minerals, says the bureau. Under the Spanish crown, and under the succeeding governments, all mineral resources except coal and oil were declared to be the property of the nation, and have always been treated as such. These were omitted merely because their existence was not known until long after the Spanish domination ended. Had their existence and value been known, they would undoubtedly have been included in the property of the crown. "Nationalization" means that, as has always been the case with gold, silver and other minerals, the ownership of the surface does not carry ownership of the minerals beneath it. Special permission from the Government is required in order to exploit those deposits. Now coal and oil take their place in the same category, and those owning land on which such deposits are located must follow the same method as those owning land with gold, silver, copper, etc. That foreigners are not prevented from exploiting the petroleum measures is shown by the large number of applications for permission to do so that are constantly being filed with the Department of Fomento, and granted after due consideration and compliance with the renunciation of intention to make any appeal to their home government for the purposes of such business.

The alumni of the School of Fine Arts in Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, are preparing an exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etc., illustrative of the capabilities of the native artists. Literary and musical entertainments will be given in connection therewith.

Governor Salvador Alvarado of Yucatan recently made an extended tour of all portions of that State in order to observe carefully the needs of the people.

A complete revision has been made of the plan of studies of the high schools in the capital city, with the object of making it efficacious and reasonable to the highest degree.

Postal rates of all kinds are to be increased from 25 to 100 per cent, according to the character of the matter mailed.

The Department of the Public Debt has been instructed to prepare a complete statement of all liabilities of the national government, to be presented to the new administration for consideration as to the means to be adopted for its payment.

General Calles, military commander of the State of Sonora, is advocating the reestablishment of the "free zone" on the international boundary, which once existed with favorable results.

Governor Mireles of Coahuila is also moving in the same direction.

The total amount of export and import duties collected at the port of Veracruz in January was approximately \$1,500,000, being the largest collections for an extended period, and demonstrating the rapid return of normal commercial conditions.

Beginning with Feb. 1, the charges for Pullman accommodations on the National Railway lines were increased 100 per cent. As an illustration: the Pullman fare from Mexico City to Queretaro has been \$2.55 National specie, but is now \$5.10, or about \$2.55 American currency.

A large amount of bullion in bars is being shipped from the active mines in the states of Sinaloa and Jalisco to the National mint in Mexico City, for coinage. The greater portion of the output of that institution, something like three-quarters, of a million dollars daily, is said to find its way into circulation immediately.

For purposes of governmental exchange the value of the American gold dollar has been established as \$1.95 in Mexican specie, and that of the American paper dollar at \$1.80. At the same time the Government accepts the "infalsificable," or present issue of its own paper currency, at the ratio of \$1.50 of the latter for \$1 in National coin. This is equivalent to a value in American gold of 3 cents per peso.

ELECTION FRAUD ARRESTS

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—After a day of strenuous activity by the United States marshal and his deputies, 101 out of the 122 Evansville men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged election frauds have been arrested and released on bond. Leaders in the Republican organization arrested are Charles Shiber, county chairman, and Frank de Jarnett, county secretary.

VETERANS HOLD REUNION

The reunion and dinner of the Forty-Third Massachusetts Regiment Association was held in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, yesterday. William B. Denton presided and these officers were elected: President, Mr. Denton; vice-presidents, James F. Shapleigh, John F. Hatch and Daniel A. Cronin; secretary, Luther W. Birby; treasurer, Thomas R. Appleton.

WOMEN TEACHERS IN BOSTON DESIRE REGRADING OF PAY

High School Assistants Association Explains Why It Desires Passage of Bill

"Our purpose in wishing to secure the passage of House Bill 1281 now before the Committee on Education of the Legislature is not to introduce a new policy not already recognized in Boston, a so-called policy of equal pay for equal work, but to extend to the women teachers of the high schools of Boston the same treatment accorded to women in other departments of the school system," said Miss Grace A. McGrath, member of the Salary Committee of the Boston High School Assistants Association, which is supporting the bill.

Miss McGrath went on to say that assistant superintendents, men and women, are paid a like sum; that grammar masters, men and women, receive the same salary; that in the last few years women have been admitted to the evening high schools and are paid the same salary that the men receive; that in the summer high school recently established men and women are paid equally.

The high school assistants are still for the most part under a schedule and policy adopted over 50 years ago. When the position of junior assistants was created in 1916 it was with the same minimum salary for men and women, \$804. The men junior assistants are now asking for approximately a \$500 jump in salary for next year.

The women teachers in high schools, Miss McGrath goes on to say, are asking to be included in the system already working satisfactorily and generally applied to the newer branches of the teaching force of the city.

Differences in salaries of men and women in high schools are as follows: Headmasters, maximum, \$4068, position not open to women; master, head of department, maximum, \$3024; corresponding title for women doing work "substantially the same," first assistant head of department, maximum, \$1980; master, maximum, \$3060; woman, assistant principal, \$1980; junior master (men), minimum \$1476, maximum \$2628; assistant, (woman), minimum \$972, maximum \$1764; instructor in commercial branches (men), minimum \$1476, maximum \$2196; assistant instructor in commercial branches (women), minimum \$972, maximum \$1404, and so on.

As an odd working out of the system there are several cases of women first assistants, heads of departments, receiving \$1980 with men subordinates in the same department receiving \$2340.

There are more than 280 women teachers in the 12 secondary Boston schools where women are employed. Of these 93 are on a maximum salary.

Under the new system now in use a woman teacher's salary increases \$72 a year and a man's salary \$144 a year.

One of the members of the Boston School Committee is quoted to have recently expressed the hope of seeing a woman headmaster of a girls' high school.

ONTARIO IS EXPECTED TO GRANT SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Ontario will this year follow the example of the western provinces and enfranchise women. In the four western provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, women have within the past two years been given equal franchise with men.

Legislation has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature, now in session, to give to the women of this province the same right. Sir William Hearst, leader of the Government, has signified his sympathy with the proposal.

It is very probable that for Federal elections a limited franchise will be given women. At present the Federal elections are held on provincial lists, but a Federal franchise act will undoubtedly be brought into effect this year.

It is believed that this will include the right to vote for the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of soldiers in the army. Owing to the large number of foreign soldiers in Canada, the advocates of woman suffrage are not unanimous in favor of a complete franchise.

SIDNEY L. GULICK TO LECTURE

The question of forming a Boston chapter of what may become an American Oriental League, designed to foster Asiatic-American good will, will be discussed at a meeting in Huntington Hall, March 3, at 8 p. m. Sidney Lewis Gulick, an authority on the educational and religious institutions of Japan, will speak.

REGIMENT HOLDS REUNION

The Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment held its annual winter reunion and business meeting at the Revere House yesterday. Preceding the dinner there was a business meeting at which these officers were elected: President, Henry N. Blake; vice-president, William H. Brown; secretary and treasurer, Charles S. Parker; chaplain, Gilbert Baldwin.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

New England alumni and alumnae of the University of Michigan and their guests will hold a meeting and dinner at Hotel Vendome, March 10, at 6 p. m. President Harry B. Hutchins of the university and other prominent speakers will take part in the meeting.

REFERENDUM ON SUFFRAGE FOR MAINE VOTERS

Legislature Passes Resolution to Submit Question to People—Governor Milliken Announces He Will Sign Measure

AUGUSTA, Me.—The suffrage question in Maine, after a contest of 40 years, is to be submitted to popular vote. The Senate, acting in concurrence with the House, passed unanimously a resolution providing for a special election on Sept. 10 to act on the adoption of a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women.

Governor Milliken announced he would sign the measure today. Maine is the second State in New England to adopt a referendum on the question. Massachusetts defeated woman suffrage in 1915, and suffrage leaders here announce their belief that this will be the first equal suffrage State in the East.

Officials of the Maine Equal Suffrage League, which for 10 years has been actively at work for the cause, and of the Suffrage Referendum League of Maine, said that a vigorous campaign would be carried on to obtain the approval of the voters. Opposition to adoption of the constitutional amendment will be led by the Maine Anti-Suffrage Association.

The first positive move for equal suffrage in this State was made in the Legislature in 1881, and the question has been before nearly every Legislature since then. At several sessions it passed one branch only to be defeated in the other.

In 1911 both houses gave it a majority, but failed of a two-thirds vote. Two years later the Senate gave the necessary two-thirds, but five votes were lacking in the House. Two years ago the resolution passed the Senate and came within eight votes of enactment in the House. The Republican State convention in 1912 and last year adopted a suffrage plank.

Women to Get Part Suffrage

Indiana House Passes Bill Already Approved by Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Maston McKinley Bill granting part suffrage to women passed the House Thursday, 67 to 24. It had previously passed the Senate. Governor Goodrich is expected to sign it. The bill permits women who are 21 years old and have citizenship and residence qualifications governing men voters to participate in electing the following: Presidential electors, delegates to constitutional convention (also for ratification of new constitution), and all State officers not named in the constitution. The bill becomes effective when the Governor proclaims the enforcement of the statutes passed at this session of the Legislature, probably in April. This means that the women may vote as provided, not only at the constitutional election, but also at the city elections next fall.

REFERENDUM ON WAR IS DEMANDED

"Inasmuch as the country is not in danger of invasion, the Government should not involve the nation in war, unless the people authorize it by a referendum." To this effect an audience that filled Ford Hall yesterday afternoon adopted resolutions. "War with Germany cannot establish the rights of neutrals on sea," they added.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Emergency Peace Committee. John S. Codman of Boston, Dr. Henry G. Newman of Brooklyn (N. Y.) Ethical Society, Prof. Maxey E. Hudson of the University of Missouri and Prof. Harry F. Ward of Boston University were the speakers. The Rev. Wilbur K. Thomas of the Friends Meeting House, Roxbury, presided. A similar meeting is to be held in Tremont Temple next Sunday afternoon. The Overman Espionage Bill was adversely criticized by the speakers.

BREWERS' CAMPAIGN FUND INFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—How the brewers throughout the United States are spending nearly \$1,000,000 a year to defeat the aims of the prohibitionists, was told here recently by C. Norman Jones, secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Brewers Association. He said a campaign of education is being conducted from headquarters in New York and has been going on for a number of years.

Mr. Jones declared the brewers pay dues of 1 cent a barrel to the association in New York. Figuring the annual output at about 40,000,000 barrels, the association obtains yearly a fund of \$400,000 to conduct its campaign. This fund is swelled to nearly double this amount by individual contributions, according to Mr. Jones. The money is spent, he said, for lectures, printing, distribution of literature and advertising.

He said the organization is trying to show that beer of low alcohol percentage is as much a food as a beverage. "We are not fighting for the whisky distillers," he said. "Let them take care of themselves. We feel that if the Government is going to take our business away from us, we should be compensated by the Government, and that is one of the aims toward which we are working."

An Exhibit of International Scope

Merchandise from the Far East—Displayed by the Joseph Horne Company of Pittsburgh



DISPLAY OF ORIENTAL GOODS selected in Japan, China and the Philippines in a special buying trip by their Mr. E. Holcombe—the result of a most unusual step taken by this store, in its efforts to find a way out in the high-cost problem which Americans have to face today.

Thousands are attracted daily by the exhibit, and connoisseurs, collectors and students of Oriental art find it especially interesting. One Japanese importer who travels this country from coast to coast, declared the collection to be the finest he had ever seen in the United States.

Twenty-seven more cases have been received since the exhibit opened. Curios and staple things priced far below what similar goods from Europe can be priced, and in a way which clearly demonstrates the wisdom and foresight which first prompted the trip. Visit it as early as possible.

Joseph Horne & Co.

PITTSBURGH

PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICE URGED BY POSTAL LEAGUE

President of World Organization Would Use Post Office Mechanism for Preparedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James L. Cowles, president of the World Postal League, has issued a statement on the proposed cent-a-pound rates for publishers post. He says:

"On the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 27, the friends of the World Postal League, established two years ago in Boston and of the National Public Ownership League, recently established in Chicago, will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Washington Chamber of Commerce to present to the public the possibilities of our post office as a mechanism for enabling us, not only to easily bear the burdens placed upon us by the necessities of war preparedness, but for largely increasing the wealth and prosperity of all our people."

"Recent studies of the transport service of England have led to the conclusion that by reasonable improvements in her public transport service, her railroad service alone can be made to save her people \$5,000,000 a day, and there is reason to believe that quite as much or even more can be saved to the people of this country by bringing our transport machinery under the control of our service post office."

"We claim that our cent-a-pound service is too low. It is very much higher than need be. The need of the hour is for the publishers to join in demanding that their privileges shall be extended to everybody else and that the sole consideration in running the circulating machinery of this country shall be the public security, the public prosperity, and operators well paid for short hours of labor and a return given to those who have built our machinery of transportation and communication determined by the public authority."

K. T. COMMANDERS UNION

The K. T. Commanders Union held a meeting and dinner at Young's Hotel last evening. The meeting was patriotic in character, stacks of small flags decorating the tables and expressions of a patriotic nature marking the speechmaking. The speakers were Capt. William R. Rush, commandant Charlestown Navy Yard; the Rev. Dr. R. Perry Bush, prelate of the Grand Commandery, K. T.; the Rev. Philip A. Nordell, assistant adjutant general, G. A. R. department of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness of Brookline.

STREET RAILWAY CLUB MEETS

The New England Street Railway Club met at the Copley Square Hotel last night and heard an address from former Gov. William T. Cobb of Maine. A. H. Ford, vice-president of the club, and vice-president and general manager of the Cumberland County Power & Light Company of Portland, was another speaker. About 100 were present. Clark V. Wood, president of the club, was toastmaster.

HIKE AROUND THE HUB

Representatives of many organizations took part in the 25-mile hike around the Hub yesterday. Ninety-one finished the total distance within the time limit of 7½ hours. The first 12 were Donald W. McArdle, Walter C. Baldwin, Herbert J. Hooper, Frank E. Hanson, William F. Gallagher, David W. Baird, John F. Sullivan, O. R. Peterson, Alfred Pierce, Albert A. Michels, George Duncan, Raymond L. Karnan.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL
AMOUNT TO \$2,000,000

Consideration of orders amounting in all to about \$2,000,000 will be given this afternoon in City Hall by the finance committee of the Boston City Council. John J. Attridge, the chairman of the committee, has issued the call. All of the councilmen are members of the Finance Committee. Orders for \$1,000,000 are sent to the Council by Mayor Curley for carrying on the separate drainage construction work in the Charles River Basin, while the balance, about \$500,000 is for sewer construction and reconstruction in the city.

The proposition to raise the wages of city laborers from \$2.50 a day to \$2.75 as proposed by Mayor Curley, to \$3 as proposed by Councilman Hagan and \$3.50 as proposed by Councilman Watson, may be discussed by the councilmen while they are together this afternoon.

W. C. T. U. MORTGAGE DESTROYED

The fifth anniversary of the occupation of the building at 541 Massachusetts Avenue as the permanent headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was celebrated yesterday with the burning of the mortgage. A musical program preceded the address by Mark Revell Shaw, New England secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. J. B. Lewis spoke in brief. Telegrams from Mrs. Anna Gordon, national president; Mrs. Frances P. Parks and Mrs. Sara H. Hodge were read, with letters from the presidents of the state organizations.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AGAIN MARKET FACTOR

Lloyd George's Address Used by Bears to Depress Prices of Securities — New Haven Stock a Strong Feature Today

New Haven railroad stock was a feature of the early dealings on the New York Stock Exchange today. It was fairly heavily traded in and rose nearly two points. Sentiment about this road's affairs is much improved. The market as a whole was irregular. Wide changes in many quarters of the list were difficult to find, but in other spots there were some substantial fluctuations on both the side of advances and of losses. Reading was strong. The International Mercantile Marine shares were heavy, but rallied later. Mexican Petroleum gained a point, but American Sugar reacted almost that amount. American Smelting sold ex-dividend.

New Haven was also a leader in the first transactions of the local stock market today, and it moved upward nearly two points. United Fruit also was strong. Copper Range sold ex-dividend \$2.50.

Both markets were irregular late in the first half hour, and rather inclined to sag.

The early display of strength was followed by a selling movement which resulted in some good net losses before midday. The pending crisis in the international relations between the United States and Germany and Austria, together with the address of Lloyd George in the House of Commons in which he referred to the shortage of marine tonnage, combined to weaken confidence. General Motors dropped 3 points from the high to 11 1/2 before midday. Marine preferred opened off 1/4 at 6 3/4 and, after advancing to 6 1/2, declined more than a point. Creole, Baldwin and Republic Steel each sold off more than a point. Westinghouse, after opening at 49 1/2, advanced to 50 1/2, and then dropped more than 2 points. Texas Company opened unchanged at 22 1/2 and declined 3 points.

New Haven opened up 1 1/2 in Boston at 4 1/2, advanced to 4 3/4 and receded to 4 1/2 before midday. United Fruit opened up 1/2 at 14 1/2, improved to 14 3/4 and declined to 14 1/2. American Zinc opened up 1/2 at 38 1/2 and declined under 37.

Further recessions of a point to 3 points occurred throughout the New York list in the early afternoon. Utah Copper, Texas Company, Pittsburgh Coal, American Sugar and Central Leather were among the weak features. Gulf Common dropped 5 points in Boston. The tone was barely steady at the beginning of the last hour.

RISE IN VEGETABLES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following increases in prices of vegetables are announced by Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan following an exhaustive study of local market conditions:

	Today	A year ago
Onions, cut	\$1.00	\$2.50
Onions, whole	1.00	1.00
Turnips, bbl.	3.50	1.50
Carrots, bbl.	4.00	2.00
Spinach, bbl.	5.00	1.75
Peas, bbl.	4.00	1.50
Potatoes, bbl.	.07	.02

SHAWINING POWER COMPANY

MONTREAL, Que.—The Shawinigan Water Power Company reports that for the year ended Dec. 31 last gross earnings show a return of 9 1/2 per cent on average capital employed during the year and from this dividends at rate of 7 per cent have been paid, or a distribution of \$289,000 compared with \$787,131 last year.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	High	Low	Askd
Atlantic Refining	109	108	
Buffalo Pipe Line	105	110	
Ohio Oil	390	390	
Three Oil Corp.	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Standard Oil (Indiana)	87 1/2	88 1/2	
do (Kentucky)	700	720	
do (New Jersey)	698	702	
do (New York), ex-div 28	302		

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain and warmer tonight; Saturday fair with much lower temperature; increasing southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Rain and warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and much colder; strong southwest to west winds, probably reaching gale force. For Northern New England: Probably rain or snow tonight, followed by clearing Saturday; warmer tonight in Maine; much colder Saturday.

The Weather Bureau orders storm warning signals hoisted from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 25.10 a. m. 30

12 noon 36

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon
Albany	18	20	22
Buffalo	18	20	22
Chicago	42	42	42
Cincinnati	30	30	30
Denver	30	30	30
Des Moines	20	20	20
Jacksonville	50	50	50
Kansas City	21	21	21
San Francisco	58	58	58
St. Louis	28	28	28
Washington	31	31	31

ALMA-AC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:30 High water, 1:25 p. m. Length of day, 12:56 Moon sets, 8:13 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:56 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Ju.	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4
Allis Chalmers	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	90	90	89	89
Am Ag Chem. 50	42	42	41 3/4	41 3/4
Am Bk Note	42	42	41 3/4	41 3/4
Am Bk Note 40	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Am B Sugar	89	89	87 1/2	88
Am Can	44	44	42 3/4	43 1/2
Am Car Fr	64 1/4	64 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Cot Oil	44	44	44	44
Am H & L pf.	62	62	62	62
Am Ice Sec	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Am Linseed	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Am Loco	71	71	69 1/2	70
*Am Smelt	99 1/4	99 1/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	111	111	111	111
Am Smelt Bpf.	96	96	96	96
Am Sugar	114 1/4	114 1/4	111	112
Am Tel. & Tel.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Woolen	47	47	46 3/4	46 3/4
Am Writ pf.	46	46	46	46
Am Zinc	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	69	69	68	68
Anacosta	79	79	77 1/2	78
Asso Oil	72	72	72	72
Atchafalpa	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 3/4	101 3/4
Atchafalpa pf. 50	57 1/2	57 1/2	56	56
Bald Loco	54	54	51 1/2	52 1/2
Bald Loco pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	77	77	76	76
B & O pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Both Steel	18	18	15	15
Both Steel pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	113 1/4	114
BFGoodrich	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Brown R T	70	70	69	69
Burns Bros	119 1/2	119 1/2	118	118
Butte & Sup	47	47	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cal Petrol	23 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pac	155 1/4	155 1/4	153 1/4	154
Can Pac pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
CM & St Paul	81 1/4	81 1/4	80	80 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chi Rl cts	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chi & Alt	17	17	17	17
Chi & G West	12	12	12	12
Chi & G West pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chile Cop	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23
Chino Cop	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55
Col Fuel	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Col Gas & El.	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Con Gas Bstl	126	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Corn Prod	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
*Cerro de Pasco	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cruc Steel	66	66 1/2	64	65
Cuban Sugar	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4
Cuban CS pf.	89	89	89	89
Deere pf.	97	97	97	97
Del & Huds.	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4
Denver pf.	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
Dome Min.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Driggs-Sei	51	51	51	51
D S & A	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	33	33	33	33
Gen Electric	164	164	163 1/2	163 1/2
Gen Motors	112 1/4	112 1/4	110 1/2	112 1/2
G Motors pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Granby Min.	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Green Can	41	41	40 3/4	40 3/4
Gulf States	110 1/2	110 1/2	107	107
Harv Cor	81	81	81	81
Inspiration	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Ag Corp	40 1/4	40 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Int Con Cor	13	13	13	13
Int C Cor pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Mer Mar	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	68 1/4	68 1/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
In Nickel C.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 3/4	41 1/2
In Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37
In Paper pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96
Kan C Sp pf.	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Kolley Tires	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kenneb Corp	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lack Steel	79	79	77 1/2	78 1/2
Laclede Gas	101	101	101	101
L E & W pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Lee & R T C.	22	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lehigh Val	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Long Island	39	39	39	39
Mackay Cos	88	88	88	88
Matheson Alka	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Max Motor	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Maxwell 1 pf.	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Maxwell 2 pf.	35	35	35	35
May pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
Mex Petrol	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88
Miami	39 1/2	39 1/2	38	38 1/2
MSP & SSM	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
M & St L New	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Mo K & T	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mo Pac C.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mo Pac W.	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mo Pac W pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mon Power	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	100
Nat C & S	82	82	82	82
Nat Enamel	33 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat Enam pf.	96	96	96	96
Nat Lead	58 1/2	58 1/2	57	57
Nevada Con	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
NY Central	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
NY N H & H	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
NOT & M	19	19	19	19
N & W	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
North Pac	104 1/4	104 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
N S Steel	105	105	105	105
O Cities Gas	102	102	98 1/2	99
Ohio Fuel	52	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
O & W	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Omaha pf.	130	130	130	130
Ont Silver	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Owens Botm	99	99	99	99
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22
Pan Am & T pf.	95	95	95	95
Penna	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Peoples Gas	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

PittsSteel pf.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pressed St.	77%	77%	75%	75%
Quicksilver	2%	2%	2%	2%
Ray Con.	27%	27%	6%	16%
Reading	96%	97	94%	95
Repub I & S.	78	78%	66%	77%
Rep I & S pf.	101%	101%	101%	101%
Rumely	16	16%	16	16%
Rumely pf.	32%	32%	32%	32%
Ry Steel Sp.	48%	48%	48	48
Seab'd A L.	15	15	14%	14%
Seab'd A L pf.	33%	34%	33%	34%
S-Roebeck	222%	222%	222%	222%
Shat Ari.	27%	27%	27	27%
South Shef.	63	63	60	60
So Pacific.	93%	94	93	94
So Ry	28%	29	28	28%
So Ry pf.	63	63%	61	61
St L & S F.	21	21%	21	21%
Studebaker	101%	101%	100%	101
Stutz Motor.	47%	47%	47%	47%
TennCon ctf w	15%	15%	14%	14%
Texas Co.	229	229	223	226
Union Pac.	138%	138%	136%	137%
Union Pac pf.	83%	83%	82	82%
Union B & P.	12%	12%	12%	12%
Unifruit.	142	143	139%	140
UnRysSp	20	20	20	20
U S C I P	19	19	18%	18%
US Realty	16%	16%	16%	16%
US Rubber.	54%	54%	52%	53
US Rub pf.	109	109	109	109
US S & R	58%	58%	57%	57%
US Steel	108%	108%	106%	107%
US Steel pf.	118%	118%	118%	118%
Utah Copper.	110%	110%	108%	109%
V-C Chem.	40	40	39%	39%
Wabash	123%	123%	123%	123%
Wabash pf A.	50	50	48%	48%
Wabash pf B.	26%	26%	25%	25%
Wells Fargo.	100	100	100	100
W Maryland.	25%	25%	24	24%
West Union.	93%	93%	93	93
Westinghse	49%	50%	48%	49%
White Motor.	49	49	48%	49
Wills-Overy.	34	34	33%	33%
Wilson Co.	63	63	62%	62%
Woolworth.	141%	141%	141%	141%
Wlworth pf.	125%	125%	125%	125%

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ATTITUDE OF THE
GOVERNMENT AT
BERNE REVIEWEDSwitzerland's Position in the
Light of Latest Demarches
Examined by Louis DumurSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A recent issue of the *Mercur* de France contained a review of the attitude of the Swiss Government in the light of its latest demarches, written by Louis Dumur, a Swiss subject.

In view of the dangers connected with the prolongation of the war, the Swiss authorities had apparently judged it opportune, he pointed out, to abandon the merely observant attitude they had hitherto assumed, and took two steps, which were apparently disconnected, but which, in his opinion, were really part of one and the same act—"the one a pseudo protest against the Belgian deportations, the other a note for peace which followed the American note after an interval of two days."

Setting out to establish the correlation between the two, M. Dumur recalled, in the first place, how on Dec. 4 the Swiss Federal Council published a report announcing its decision not to protest officially against the Belgian and French civil deportations, on the ground that to do so did not come within its province. Having thus taken up a contrary position to that of the United States, Holland, and Spain, it proclaimed at the same time that it had instructed the Swiss Minister in Berlin "to draw the attention of the Imperial Chancellor to the unfavorable impression produced on Swiss public opinion by the deportations," that being all that it considered "compatible with the neutral situation of our country." That step, the Federal Council announced, was taken on Nov. 21, and on Dec. 22, the day after it was informed of the text of President Wilson's note, it issued its own peace note, opening as it did with the statement that "the Swiss Federal Council inspired by the ardent desire to see the cessation of hostilities, got into touch with him (President Wilson) five weeks ago." Thus five weeks before Dec. 22, anterior consequently to the demarche made in Berlin on Nov. 21, wrote M. Dumur, the Federal Council "got into touch" with President Wilson concerning the attempting of a move with a view to the cessation of hostilities.

Turning to examine the question as to how Switzerland took her soundings in Washington, the writer quoted the official denial of the allegation contained in the Swiss note published in the New York Times, and comment from American papers pointing out that this denial was corroborated by the fact that the American note was addressed solely to belligerents, and that the only circumstance which bore out the Swiss assertion was that the Swiss Minister at Washington had been demanding intervention on the part of the United States for some weeks past, but that his efforts had produced no result, and he had not succeeded in obtaining an interview with the President. Meanwhile, on the Swiss side, M. Schulthess, the President of the Swiss Federation, affirmed in an interview granted to the correspondent of the *Resto del Carlino* of Bologna, that the American note was simply the outcome of President Wilson's initiative, and that Switzerland had nothing to do with it. But he declared, the Federal Council got into touch with the United States Government with a view to learning whether it intended to make a move in favor of peace, and the American note was simply communicated to it at the same time as to the belligerents. On the other hand, M. Hoffmann, the head of the Swiss Political Department, interviewed by the editor of the *Stampa* of Turin, explained that Switzerland did not choose the moment for her intervention in favor of peace. During the preceding months the Swiss authorities learned from private sources and from the papers that Mr. Wilson would probably do something in the matter, and the speaker then invited the Swiss Minister at Washington to get into touch with American circles. Mr. Wilson gave an assurance that Switzerland should be at once informed if he contemplated intervening in any way, but actually the Swiss authorities were informed officially only a few hours before the dispatch of the American note, and they then decided, without further consultation with the Washington Government or other neutral powers, to support the same.

From out this issue of assertions as official as they are contradictory, wrote M. Dumur, it is possible to distinguish one thing, and that is that about two months before the production of the American note Switzerland took steps in Washington with a view to learning whether the United States was going to decide to intervene in favor of peace. When one thinks, he continued, of the desire for peace that has long been manifest in Germany, and of the peace mania that was being prepared in the Wilhelmsstrasse; when one thinks, moreover, of the close relations existing in Berne between the Federal Political Department and the German Legation, one cannot help thinking that Switzerland's role in this affair was more or less proposed to her by Germany, who needed to stimulate the zeal of neutrals and to know exactly what their projects were with a view to being able to intervene herself at the right moment with the best chance of success.

His thesis, M. Dumur pointed out, was supported by both M. Jean Herbet in the *Echo* de Paris, and M. A. Gauthier in the *Journal des Debats*, both of whom recognized the economic pressure which Germany was able to bring to bear upon Switzerland, and the natural eagerness that the Republic would display to do anything that might lead to the peace

negotiations being held in its capital. Hence, he wrote, the maneuver of the Federal Council, or rather of M. Hoffmann, for it seems that it is he especially who conducted all this intrigue, is explained completely. It was a question, first of all, of creating a semblance of impartiality with a view to appearing with more authority when the time came for the impending intervention by neutrals in favor of peace. It was decided, therefore, to make a semblance of protesting against the Belgian deportations, and thus equipped it was possible to embark with serene composure upon the great strategic peace maneuver. Apparently, however, M. Dumur observed, that move was counteracted by President Wilson's point-blank demand for the definition of war aims. If one examines the Swiss note, he wrote, one finds that it contains nothing of this nature. . . . The "durable peace" which Switzerland "aspires" to see established is none other than the German peace. We shall be tempted to excuse this scarcely chivalrous move, however, he added, because of the great danger which Switzerland is running at the present time. Switzerland, thinking first of all of herself, wants peace at any price at the moment when she is about to be compelled perhaps to defend her life and her honor.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Revised Chamberlain Bill
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—As an expression of the widespread feeling in this country that the time has come for universal military training, the revised Chamberlain bill, now before the United States Senate, seems to meet the approval of those who are making a special effort to convert the country to this policy. The bill—which, while it differs in some respects from that proposed by the General Staff, is said to be not without many supporters among army officers—provides, in general, for six months of training for every man in the year he becomes 19. He will then go in the reserve until he reaches the age of 26. Apparently little public interest has been taken in the measure, not because of a general feeling against universal military training, but because the public seems to have failed to realize that a problem which has been so much discussed is about to be solved one way or another. Indiana has made a start toward giving expression to the State's opinion on this subject, but to be most effective the expressions of approval should come from all classes of cities and towns and from various societies and associations. It is an important question which involves every home from which a boy would be drawn for this admirable training, therefore there is no excuse for withholding an opinion because the bill is supposed to affect only a limited class.Ruling of Stock Exchange
NEW YORK POST.—The action of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange in declaring that the employment of representatives of the press by members of the exchange, for the purpose of getting advance or confidential information, is an act detrimental to the welfare of the exchange, is altogether praiseworthy. It is, we assume, an outgrowth of the leak inquiry, which dealt a serious blow to the reputation of the Washington correspondents by revealing three who were in close association with stock exchange houses. Indeed, the issue concerns the newspapers far more closely than it does the stock exchange or its members. The press is under fire just now in an unusual degree. If it should be widely believed, therefore, that newspaper men are under a dual allegiance, the reputation of the press would suffer still more, and the public would naturally look askance upon its news. The action of the stock exchange, which we take to be binding upon itself as well as its members, clears the air not a little. There is, however, considerable housecleaning still to be done in the financial district, where opinion as to what ought to be the relationship of financiers and newspaper men is still frequently lacking in appreciation of the proprieties.Porto Rico's Anomalies
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Porto Rico will be pleased at the passage of the bill intended to correct the anomalies which have too long persisted, and in particular to give the Porto Ricans a status. The bill does not force United States citizenship upon them, but the great majority may be expected to declare themselves citizens, specially since the franchise after a year is to be restricted to those who choose American citizenship. A part of the population, more considerable in influence than in numbers, is either of Spanish citizenship or so closely connected with Spain as to find this provision unwelcome, but this spirit has perceptibly declined during the past year or two. To the Americans, of whom there is a considerable colony, the change will be specially welcome; under the provisional system which has been in force since the occupation they have felt somewhat alienated. That the law will please everybody is not to be expected; in the nature of the case it is a compromise, and the way is left open for changes if they are needed. But almost any bill would be better than none, and in general Porto Rico seems to feel that the legislation which has so long been under discussion promises to be satisfactory.DAYLIGHT SAVING
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia.—All the official clocks of the Commonwealth have been put forward one hour. The arbitrary addition of 60 minutes to the sunlight of a Nation has crowded the beaches, cut down the theater crowds and reduced gas bills. Meteorological observations are taken by solar time in order to correspond with previous readings.PLEA MADE FOR
SELF-CONTAINED
BRITISH EMPIRESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—The Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, former Minister of Trade and Marine of New Zealand, recently addressed the members of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Fisher opened his remarks by saying that he thought the present was an occasion upon which they had some right to expect the people of Great Britain to listen to the views of the overseas dominions. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance of New Zealand were both in England awaiting the Imperial conference, and they were taking as many opportunities as possible of meeting business men of Great Britain, because they felt they had been endeavoring to ask them to listen to the dominions for 25 years and they felt their cries had fallen unheeded. They felt, he continued, that a great change had come about in the attitude of Great Britain toward the dominions, and he believed that the time had arrived for them all to get together to try to mold the future of the Empire. Nothing that he could say, Mr. Fisher declared emphatically, could strongly enough impress upon them the necessity for the business men of Great Britain at last to assert themselves. The business of the Empire had been retarded by Government action and their commercial advantages diminished and challenged by their trade rivals.

Germany, Mr. Fisher continued, had devoted all the energies of her State and the wisdom of her business men to trade and the policy of "peaceful penetration." He considered it was not surprising, therefore, that the Germans had overhauled the British. While expressing his disbelief in a prohibition policy Mr. Fisher said they could devise tariffs that would prevent the German danger and at the same time give better conditions to the British Empire. It was unthinkable that they could ever go back to the old conditions, and, therefore, they must themselves become more efficient and have better machinery and better workers.

Turning to the question of labor, Mr. Fisher said some people believed the limited output problem was peculiar to Great Britain. In New Zealand, he said, they were up against the same thing. But they were finding that the solution of the problem lay not in the suppression of labor, but in the education of labor. He also expressed his belief that the real, honest leaders of labor were anxious to improve conditions between labor and capital. Employers on their part, Mr. Fisher said, must lay aside old differences and realize that capital and labor must work together. While labor on its side must give increased efficiency for increased wages. They were trying to bring about this result in New Zealand and had found education the best policy.

On the question of fiscal policy Mr. Fisher said the war had changed the policy of free trade to protection. This was partly attributable to the need for collecting revenue, but he also thought the voices of the overseas dominions had reached the ear of the Nation. For a quarter of a century New Zealand had offered Great Britain preference, and for a quarter of a century they had laid upon their shoulders the burdens of paying up to 33 1-3 per cent for any foreign-made goods they might require. If the war ceased tomorrow, Mr. Fisher continued, Germany, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand would be on the same terms in regard to sending goods into the United Kingdom. Were they going to be on the same footing as their enemies in trade? A time was coming when the dominions would outnumber Great Britain, and they would be very glad to trade with them. He thought now was the opportune moment to extend to the colonies the hand that they had looked and longed for for 25 years.

At the beginning of the war, Mr. Fisher pointed out, they were dependent upon their enemies for sugar and if they were able to make the British Empire self-contained, he thought it would be quite a long time before any combination of people in the world would assail them again. It was for that their Colonials were fighting; it was not Great Britain's war only, but the Colonials' war as well. Before the war was over, indeed he hoped in March next, when the Imperial Conference met for the first time, the New Zealand Prime Minister would have a right to raise the question of trade relationships, and he hoped the new British Government was free from the trammels of the old parties, and that it was going to give them a new era to which they might look with the greatest hope for the progress of their Empire.

TRADE UNIONISM
AFTER CONFLICTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Speaking on "The Past and Future of Trade Unions" at Dublin, Mr. Geoffrey Drage said it would not be possible to restore the old conditions of craft unionism, with its old rules, some of which, like those which resulted in demarcation disputes between trade and trade, or objections to labor-saving machinery, had long been a hindrance to British trade. The trade unions had a claim on the Government that, as the compact the Government made to restore the old conditions could not be kept, some arrangement must be made to counterbalance this sacrifice of making provision for reinstating the standard rates of wages, for security against unemployment, for the ex-

tension of trade unionism, and for some share in the control of their working life. There were good signs for the future in the recognition at the Manchester Labor Conference of the new conditions, and in the negotiations between the parliamentary committee of the employers and Trade Unions Congress of a truce for the war and three years after, to enable employers to make plans for the very severe competition which would threaten their trade after the war; but he would like to see the three years increased to five. The Manchester congress showed that the working classes, who were now becoming the rulers of the country, would be as jealous of its honor as any class that had preceded them in power, and he believed they would also prove as ready to show fair play at home and as ready to do their duty to their fellow subjects beyond the seas as any of their predecessors in the councils of the Sovereign.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Adams Brown, a professor of systematic theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, has been elected a fellow of the corporation which controls the policy of Yale University, following the Rev. Joseph Anderson of Waterbury, Conn. The charter of the university requires a certain number of clergymen on this board, and that they shall be resident within a limited area adjacent to the university; but liberal interpretations have guided the corporation of late in its perpetuation of itself. Professor Brown is an alumnus of Yale in the class of '86. After graduating from Union Theological Seminary he went to Germany for his training in theology. A Presbyterian minister by calling, he has never had a church, but has always taught, and on the faculty of Union Seminary. He has held his present chair since 1898. He has been a prolific writer for technical journals and for encyclopedias, and also is the author of important books dealing with contemporary life and reconstruction in religion and theology. He is a progressive, and at times has been the storm center for charges of heresy brought by Western and Southern Presbyterians against the seminary in which he teaches. He is one of the editors in the United States of the *Hibbert Journal*, London.

John Loomis Chamberlain, newly created brigadier-general of the United States Army, is an expert in those duties that fall to the Inspector-General's Department, of which he is now head. He was graduated from West Point in 1880, and his first assignments in the service were with the military arm, his rank as an ordnance authority being high, so much so that he filled teaching positions in the artillery school at West Point and in the Army War College. But from 1900 on he has figured more prominently in the duties and responsibilities of inspection work connected with the army, first in operations in the Philippines, and later in the various department divisions over which he has had military authority, first on the Pacific Coast, and since 1914 in the Department of the East. Quite recently he was promoted to the headquarters at Washington.

Carlton Hayes, whose plan for armed neutrality by the United States and for convoy of its shipping by vessels of the navy is being discussed to a considerable extent, is an associate professor of history at Columbia University, New York City, the institution from which he was graduated in 1904. He is the author of several books dealing with modern European history, and has been a contributor to magazines, reviews and encyclopedias.

Paul A. Hustling, junior United States Senator from Wisconsin, whose open letter to a constituent, agent of the duties of German-Americans in the present crisis, is attracting much attention throughout the country, is of German race stock. Fond du Lac, Wis., is his native place, and the public schools of Fond du Lac and Dodge counties gave him his education. He successively clerked in a general country store, in a post office, and on a railway postal car. Entering the office of the Secretary of State at Madison, Wis., to do clerical work, he improved his time by taking courses in the State University and in the local law school, and was licensed to be a lawyer. Since 1895 he has been serving clients. In 1902 he was elected a district attorney, and again in 1904. Two years later he went to the Senate of the State Legislature, and in 1914 he became the successor of Isaac Stephenson in the National Legislature and the colleague of Mr. La Follette.

David Alfred Thomas, Lord Rhonda, who has recently issued a circular to tribunals in Great Britain advising them not to exempt men under 31 years of age on business grounds, is a Welshman, a native of Aberdare in South Wales. He is one of the best-known and most popular coal owners in the country; a man full of energy and possessed of great business capacity. When Mr. Lloyd George became Minister of Munitions it was to Mr. D. A. Thomas, as he then was, with his great organizing capacity and experience, that he looked to carry out the mission of visiting America to organize important munition contracts. Mr. Thomas was entirely successful, and for his valuable services on that occasion, he was raised to the peerage. Lord Rhonda was educated privately, and then went up to Cambridge, where he had a distinguished university career. While still a young man he began his parliamentary life, when he was returned as Liberal member for Merthyr Tydvil, a constituency he represented for 22 years. In 1910 he was elected for Cardiff, but at the next election he left the House of Commons. Lord Rhonda's only daughter, Lady Mackworth, shares his business capacity, and is a director in several of her father's large commercial concerns, a position which has yet very few women in the United Kingdom occupy.

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SUBSTITUTES ON
LAND IN BRITAINSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced under the signature of Lord Derby and Mr. Prothero, that 60,000 men engaged in agriculture have been refused exemption since October, 1916, by local tribunals. These men were granted leave to remain on the land till January, 1917, and again till the agricultural census and analysis had been completed. This now reveals a surplus of the rural population engaged in some branches of the cultivation of the soil for food (including fruit) and flowers. Men under 25 cannot be spared even for agriculture. Weeks ago the War Office based all arrangements on the assumption that the men given them by local tribunals would be available in January. If, however, the drafts are not forthcoming, the war may be indefinitely prolonged, which will be good for no one. On the other hand agriculture demands as essential the skilled labor it still possesses. It follows, therefore, that a compromise must be made.

Besides only taking half of the 60,000 men given by local tribunals, the War Office is arranging to replace those taken by an equal number of substitutes within a few days. These substitutes will not necessarily be skilled agriculturists, but many will be skilled in the management of horses. In addition the War Office will assist farmers by returning from the colors all men trained in the use of steam cultivators, as soon as they can be traced. They undertake to supply, man and keep in running repair the motor tractors which will be placed at the disposal of agricultural committees. They offer to thresh the farmers' corn, while baling out or wheat straw by fixing a threshing drum to the baler; to guard German prisoners skilled in agriculture, while at depots and working in gangs on the land; to assist in spring plowing and harrowing by using as far as the exigencies of the defense of the realm admit; and to make as many more men available as are at their disposal from time to time from C 3 or other sources. It is calculated that the total volume of labor thus provided is more than farmers have been able to obtain in the last eight months.

In addition other means of increasing the supply have been proposed to the War Cabinet and no expense will be spared to double, with the assistance of the War Office, the numbers of women willing to work on the land. The War Cabinet are considering the possibility of advancing sums to farmers, for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers and feeding stuffs, to be recouped by the produce they will raise for the nation.

PRECIOUS STONES IN AUSTRALIA
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia.—The discovery of a diamond of five carats in a creek near Beechworth by a prospector, has directed attention to the fact that a small quantity of diamonds are found annually in parts of the Commonwealth. Other precious stones such as opals, are shown on the yearling record, but Australia has not yet turned serious attention to its precious stones.

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VICTORIA, B. C.—The Dominion Government authorities have abandoned any idea they may have entertained that they would take over the operation of the coal mines of District No. 18, says a Calgary dispatch to the Colonist. This was made clear by Minister of Labor Crothers, in session with the representatives of the miners union. No further progress is reported in the labor situation, and it is the growing belief of both operators and men that the Minister of Labor, since his arrival in Calgary, views the situation as far more hopeless than he had expected it would be. It is unquestionable that his session with the mine union officials was entirely unsatisfactory.

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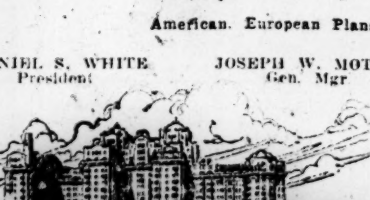
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POSTAL SAVINGS SAFE IN HANDS OF GOVERNMENT

Statement Issued Assures Foreign
Depositors' Funds Will Not
Be Seized in Case of War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany has caused some alarm among foreign-born depositors in a few cities lest their postal savings deposits might be seized by the Government in the event of war, says a statement from the Post Office department. Withdrawals increased temporarily at a few post offices, while in other places deposits ran unusually heavy. Apprehension as to the safety of postal savings deposits was effectively allayed by the following announcement of the State Department on Feb. 8:

"It having been reported to him that there is anxiety in some quarters on the part of persons residing in this country who are the subjects of foreign states, lest their bank deposits or other property should be seized in the event of war between the United States and a foreign nation, the President authorizes the statement that all such fears are entirely unfounded. The Government of the United States will in no circumstances take advantage of a state of war to take possession of property to which international understandings and the recognized law of the land give it no just claim of title. It will scrupulously respect all private rights alike of its own citizens and of the subjects of foreign states."

Postal savings depositors have the further express assurance of law, (Act of June 25, 1910) that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of all deposits and that they may be withdrawn on demand.

Figures just available for January show a net increase in postal savings deposits for the month of \$3,600,000 or about five times that for January, 1916. During the period from July 1, 1916, to January 31, 1917, the deposits in the United States increased \$29,650,000, or about \$9,300,000 more than the gain for the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. Total deposits in the United States on January 31 were \$115,660,000, standing to the credit of 675,000 depositors.

The largest gains for January were in the following offices: New York, N. Y., \$657,874; Chicago, Ill., \$220,112; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$200,949; Seattle, Wash., \$192,706; Detroit, Mich., \$133,767; Pittsburgh, Pa., \$87,752; Jacksonville, Fla., \$71,546; Boston, Mass., \$69,935; Butte, Mont., \$61,734; Philadelphia, Pa., \$56,808; Bridgeport, Conn., \$40,194; Cleveland, O., \$38,934; Newark, N. J., \$34,572; Portland, Ore., \$34,339; Kansas City, Mo., \$30,779; South Bethlehem, Pa., \$30,126. One hundred and twenty-one offices have over \$100,000 each on deposit.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS ON THE DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—L'Humanité has published the text of two letters addressed to the German Governor-General of Belgium by the Belgian Socialist Syndicates on the subject of the deportations.

The first was brief, and merely observed that after having suffered in silence the accumulated miseries of the last two years, sacrificing everything to its ideal of liberty and independence, the Belgian working class, "poor because it is idle against its will, the citizens of a free state, are to be condemned en masse to penal servitude without having transgressed any decree or any regulation." General von Bissing replied to this at great length, laying the blame for the lack of employment on England, referring to the dangers of idleness for public security, and invoking the various other arguments employed. The reply of the Syndicalist Commission of the Belgian Labor Party to this communication ran in part as follows:

"You say that numerous factories have stopped work 'in consequence of the lack of raw materials produced by the enemy blockade.' Permit us, your Excellency, to remind you that the Allies clearly announced their intention to permit the importation into Belgium of the raw materials necessary for our industry on the condition that in future no other requisitions should be made than those provided for in Article 52 of the Hague convention, that is to say those necessary 'for the needs of the army of occupation,' and that an international commission, the C. H. B. (Comité International du Ravitaillement Belge), should have the right to control the destination of the articles manufactured. Instead of such an agreement being consented to we have seen the systematic carrying-off on the part of the occupying power of machinery-making plants, turning lathes, perforating and filing machines, and raw materials such as metals, leathers, wools, cottons, and oils. We have seen finished goods requisitioned, production restricted, and the difficulties in the way of commercial intercourse increased without interruption. When communes and committees wanted to occupy the unemployed on works of public utility all kinds of obstacles were placed in their way, and finally in many cases their initiative was thwarted and broken. In a word, in proportion as 'the most indefatigable efforts were made to employ as many hands as possible, fresh numbers of unemployed were steadily created.'"

You say also that the idleness prevailing is due to unwillingness to work. The whole past of our working class rises up with the greatest energy against this imputation. Where is there in the whole world a working class that has made of so small a country so great a commercial and industrial power? And who for the past 25 years have been the enthu-

siastic witnesses of the admirable efforts put forth by our working companions with a view to their moral and material improvement, insistently affirming that it is not in their ranks that there will be found beings base enough to prefer charitable assistance scarcely sufficient to feed them, to an honest wage gained by free and fruitful work.

Continuing, the letter repudiated the insinuation that idleness was capable of diminishing the material and moral value of the Belgian artisan, and denied that slavery would be calculated to preserve those qualities. It also scouted the Governor-General's assertion that the relief granted, from whatever source it came, would eventually have to be paid for by the Belgian State. Moreover, it ran, what are the 12,000,000 received each month by five or six thousand unemployed in comparison with the cost of the wholesale destruction of property and human lives brought upon them by a war for which Belgium is not in the least responsible. With the most unshakable faith in our future destiny, we, who are those primarily interested, know that in this respect Flanders and Wallonia will rise up gloriously before history.

It is to justice and to humanity, the letter concluded, that we appeal solemnly and with an earnest hope of being heard, for we are profoundly convinced that our voice is the great voice of the working class of the whole world which, at this tragic moment, is proclaiming its grief and its protest.

NEW MEXICO WOMEN DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—New Mexico women, advocates of equal suffrage, after an extended session here, have given their approval to a resolution providing for an additional section to the State Constitution which it is believed will evade the rigorous existing section covering suffrage amendments and by which a two-thirds vote of two-thirds of the counties, voting separately, is required to change the suffrage section.

Some of the suffrage workers favored postponing submission of the suffrage amendment and working in behalf of the national amendment but the majority concluded to support the resolution already introduced in both Senate and House by which article 24 is added to the Constitution, making no change in existing constitutional provisions, but merely conferring the right of suffrage upon women. Eminent legal authority has indicated the belief that the amendment in this form will stand.

Relying on the pledges of both the old parties in their 1916 platforms, to submit a suffrage amendment, the suffrage workers are organizing and preparing for an active campaign throughout the State, upon the basis that the article 24 amendment, as it is called, will be submitted, and that it will carry if only the customary vote required to amend is sufficient.

MOBILE DOCKERS BATTALIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—The question of accelerating work at the docks in order to obtain a quicker dispatch of vessels has been occupying the attention of all interested in the shipping problem, and is a subject of first importance at the present moment. Many of the dock laborers employed before the war were reservists who were immediately called up when hostilities commenced. A further large number of dockers have since volunteered, and, to keep the service battalions up to full strength, many of the younger men are still being withdrawn from the docks. The military authorities have recently arranged to provide substitutes for these men by transferring experienced dockers in the army, not fit for general military service, into mobile transport workers battalions which will be stationed in different parts of Great Britain with the object of utilizing their services in the discharge and loading of ships when civilian labor is insufficient to cope with the demands made upon it. As the men in these mobile battalions are primarily soldiers, and it is essential that their military training should continue, it is only in cases where there is undoubted scarcity of civilian labor that they can be obtained for work at those ports where the lack of labor exists. The Army Council wish it to be clearly understood that the help of the battalions is not to be called upon unless it is in the national interests to do so. When men are called upon to do civilian work at the docks or elsewhere they will be paid at the usual trade union rates ruling for the work they are told off to perform, and army pay will be stopped during this period. The fact that the battalions are mobile disposes of any idea that it is intended to supplant civilian with military labor.

WOMEN CHEMISTS IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—To McMaster University, Toronto, is to go the credit if negotiations which are now well under way are successfully terminated, of being the first educational institution in this country to give lady students, members of a graduating class, to munition work, says the News. For the first time in the history of Canada, perhaps of the British Empire, four university girls, Misses Marion Grimshaw, Ruth Baker, Winifred Grinnell, and Bessie Cooke, have volunteered for chemical work in a high explosive manufactory.

PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH HENRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A portrait of Joseph Henry, the first man elected as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has been transferred by a Senate resolution, from the Capitol to the Smithsonian. It has been hung in the National Gallery of Art, in the new building of the National Museum.

MARKETS, CANADA, OHIO, WISCONSIN, ETC.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The condition of the export trade of the country is shown in figures compiled by the commission on car shortage appointed by the American Railway Association, recently in session here. The effects of the decrease in the number of sailings is clearly shown. These reports show also the amount of export freight on hand at the Eastern ports, and the export freight for which embargoes were lifted on "special permits." The permits are issued for export freight to go forward on the railroads when it can be shown that definite space will be provided for on arrival at the seaboard.

The reports, a summary of which was made public, cover December and January and the first two weeks of February, during which latter month the new German submarine policy has been in force, and the quantities of freight are divided as between grain and other shipments.

In December, 29,793,881 bushels of grain were delivered by railroads to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston and from Feb. 1 to 14 the quantity of grain delivered to the same four ports was only 8,145,948. Other freight delivered to these four ports for export aggregated 33,131 carloads in December, and 12,632 carloads between Feb. 1 and 14.

HEAVY HOMESTEAD FILINGS IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BOISE, Ida.—There have been heavy filings in the United States land offices in Idaho under the 640 Acre Homestead Act, which was recently signed by the President. On Jan. 2, the first day open for entries, applicants began to gather in the corridors of the Federal Building in Boise at 3 o'clock in the morning. The filings have continued steadily, averaging nearly 100 per day in that office alone and \$3000 in fees per day.

The provisions of the Act require that these lands shall be valuable chiefly for grazing and raising of forage crops, not permitting of irrigation, and not containing merchantable timber. It is necessary that a Government classification be made designating lands which are open to entry under the 640-acre provisions, and instructions were received by the land offices from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to suspend all applications with petitions for designation of the land. It may be a year or more before it is known whether the applications now being received are made upon land which will finally be open to 640-acre filings.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Be Sure of What You Are Buying

Nothing is more annoying to the woman who is trying to economize than to pay a good price for a piece of cloth, only to find that it does not wear nearly so well as the cost per yard led her to expect it would. "If I could only be sure of what I am getting," she probably remarks the next time she has to make a similar purchase, but experience perhaps has already taught her that this is almost hopeless, so well stocked have the markets become with adulterated cottons, linens, wools and silks.

What this one woman needs is a little practical knowledge of how to test textiles. To be sure, many of the adulterations of the modern textile manufacturer are so skillfully concealed as to be detected only by the use of chemicals or a high-power microscope, but others are made apparent by some simple device which any woman can employ who is willing to try this means of getting satisfactory returns from her money.

A bulletin, issued for extension work in home economics, by the University of Illinois, and prepared by Charlotte M. Gibbs, M. A., is full of practical help for the woman who wants this kind of information. It is entitled "Some Points in Choosing Textiles," and goes into the subject thoroughly and simply, as the following excerpts will show:

Cotton can be made to appear heavier, the bulletin states, by the addition of mixtures called sizing. Starches, gums, dextrine, glue, china clay, as well as other ingredients in varying proportions, constitute this sizing, which may add a large percentage to the weight of the cloth. The spaces are filled up and good finish is given to the cloth, although the wearing quality is not increased. If the sizing is present in large quantities, the cloth is greatly reduced in weight and firmness after the first washing.

Adulterations of this kind can be detected by the feel, a large quantity imparting a harshness to the material. In very thin fabrics, the sizing may often be detected by holding the cloth up to the light, when the starch shows between the threads. Washing, or thorough boiling, of a sample will show the amount of sizing present.

Mercedized cotton is a cloth produced by the action of a strong alkali on cotton fiber, rinsed under tension. It is a strong, attractive material, with good wearing qualities. An imitation of this may be made by the action of very heavy and very hot cylinders on ordinary cotton cloth. The mercedized cloth has a high luster which it retains after many washings, while the imitation loses its luster with the first washing.

Linens are much more expensive than cotton, and, when linen prices are paid, linen should be demanded. Since the two fibers are rather hard to distinguish, especially when heavily starched and given a good finish, it is quite easy to deceive the buyer. "Linen" collars are frequently largely cotton, "linen" handkerchiefs may not have a thread of linen, as is apt to be the case with rather inexpensive embroidered handkerchiefs, and table "linen" may be mercedized cotton, cotton and linen, or even ordinary cotton.

To distinguish linen from cotton, examine the threads carefully; cotton is made up of short fibers which project from the surface of the thread and become fuzzy when the thread is rubbed between the fingers; while the linen fibers break more unevenly and leave a more pointed end. The linen thread should be stronger than the cotton; it has more luster and is usually more uneven. Some kinds have flat threads, but cotton is frequently finished in imitation of flat-thread linen.

The old test of moistening the finger and putting it under the cloth is not always a sure one, as the moisture will not come through a heavy linen, or one with much starch in it, and

it will come through a sheer, tightly twisted cotton. A better test is to put a drop of olive oil on the cloth and press between blotting papers. The linen becomes more transparent than the cotton. There is a peculiar leathery feel about good table linen which cotton will not give, and the luster is different, although the difference is hard to describe.

The most reliable tests for a mixture of cotton and wool are chemical or microscopic, but, as these are not practical for the average buyer, others must be sought. Wool has luster and kinks; the ends of the threads are stiff and look rather wiry. When a sample is carried home, burning will serve to distinguish between the two. Wool burns slowly, has an odor of burnt feather, goes out easily, and leaves a crisp ash; cotton burns quickly with a flame, with little odor and leaves no ash. A little practice in breaking the threads will help one to distinguish between the two; the difference is not one that can be easily explained, but the experienced housewife knows it well.

In olden times the price of silk was much greater than now, but the material was much more durable. Silks which have been laid away for a hundred years are still in fairly good condition. Now our silks are much

cheaper, and the result is that, when they are put away, even for a few months, they may fall into bits, and their wearing quality cannot be compared with the good old silks of long ago. The reason for this change is not hard to find. The cost of raw silk is about 30 times that of raw cotton, and the waste at least five times that of cotton. The manufacturer must make up in some way if he is to sell the silk at prices demanded by the public.

Silk has a very great ability to absorb dyes and metallic salts without apparently changing the quality of the material, and, since dyes and metallic salts are much cheaper than pure silk, the manufacturer makes great use of these materials. Leading is the common name for this process of treating silk, and it is a common practice to add 30 per cent of foreign material, just the per cent lost by the silk when the gum is removed, while it is possible to add 250, or even 300 per cent.

Burning is the simplest test for good silk; a thread of pure silk will burn slowly, leaving as it burns a very small amount of crisp ash in a ball at the end of the thread. Heavily weighted silk burns and leaves the ash in the form of the original thread; this ash, of course, drops to pieces readily.

How to Decorate That Long Narrow Table

The decoration of the long narrow table, in the long narrow dining room, has always been more or less problematical. It is fairly easy to arrange flowers, of course, but, when one wishes to use four candles, then comes the difficulty. The usual square or diamond shaped arrangement of the candlesticks is not quite pleasing, for one candlestick at least, at each side, comes too near the cover to be attractive. And then, when the service is from the sideboard, there are large blank spaces left before those who sit at either end. One hostess has solved a problem in an interesting way. In the center of the table, she placed a shallow bowl with narcissus and plenty of greenery, venturing in one of those conventional flower holders. On either side of this she placed, in procession lengthwise down the middle of the table, two glass candlesticks with tall, white, unshaded candles. They were spaced so well that the effect was most artistic.

Another hostess whose table and room are wide enough to allow a different treatment arranges her candlesticks in diamond formation around a bowl of roses, and adorns the empty spaces at the ends with china baskets of fruit.

The Care and Use of Bread in the Home

Bread should be kept in an earthen jar, or, if that is not available, in a tin box, in a cool, well-ventilated place. The jar or box should be covered, although it need not necessarily be air-tight. Bread should never be kept in any receptacle, however, which cannot be scalded and thoroughly cleansed. At least once a week, bread jars or boxes should be carefully washed, scalded with boiling water—plenty of it—and well dried. They should be allowed to cool before the bread is put back into them. These are the rules for the care of bread in the home, laid down by Mrs. Claudia Quigley Murphy, consultant on home economics questions. She adds that it is more economical to buy a large loaf of bread than a small one, and that left-over bread can be made into many delicious dishes. Here are a few of the directions and recipes which she offers. Any kind of bread may be used, white, graham or whole wheat, according to taste.

Bread Crumbs—Dry broken pieces in a warm oven until they are crisp, but not brown. Crush them on a board with a rolling pin kept for this purpose; sift the crumbs and keep them in a jar to use for croquettes and such things. They will keep for weeks. The larger, browner crumbs may be used for the tops of scalloped dishes. Undried crumbs may be used in scalloped dishes and puddings. In making scalloped dishes, put 1/4 of the crumbs on the bottom of a buttered baking dish, then 1/2 of the material to be scalloped, 1/2 of the seasonings and liquid; another 1/2 of the crumbs, another layer of material, seasoning and liquid, and cover the top with the remaining 1/2 of the crumbs. It is an excellent plan to store dried bread crumbs in glass jars, covering them with a double thickness of cheese-cloth, instead of the ordinary covers. In this way, the crumbs do not acquire a stale taste and odor. Crumbs broken into small pieces and browned well in the oven are good either as a breakfast cereal or for puddings.

Bread Croutons for Soup—Cut 4 slices of bread into very small cubes. In the frying pan heat 1 tablespoon clarified butter; drop in the bread and saute gently until golden in color. Remove, drain and use to serve with soups.

Bread Griddle Cakes—Pour 1 1/2 cups of scalded milk over 1 1/2 cups of bread crumbs, add 2 tablespoons of melted butter and soak for 15 minutes. Add 2 eggs well beaten, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 cup of flour. Mix and drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle; cook on one side. When puffed full of bubbles and cooked on edges, turn and cook on the other side. Serve with butter and maple syrup.

Bread Muffins—Cover 3 cups of bread crumbs with 2 1/2 cups of milk and let soak 15 minutes. Beat to a paste and add the well beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 1 cup of flour, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1 tablespoon of melted butter. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the 3 eggs. Bake in buttered muffin pans in a quick oven for 20 minutes.

The Proper Way to Prepare Poached Egg on Toast—Few people, says this expert in her field, know how to prepare poached eggs on toast. Accordingly she gives the following directions: Place a wide and rather low-edged pan upon the fire and into it pour 3/4 quart of water, seeing that the water is not less than 4 inches deep. The pan should be wide so that 6 eggs can float about easily at the same time without crowding. Put 1 tablespoon of cold water on a dinner plate. When the water in the pan

boils, add to it 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Carefully crack 6 eggs on the wetted plate, without breaking the yolks, and gently slide them into the boiling water and poach for 3 minutes. Lift them up with a skimmer and trim the edges; place them on freshly prepared, buttered or unbuttered, pieces of toast, 2 eggs on each, and keep warm. Poach 6 more in the same manner and serve. The eggs will turn out whiter and more brilliant looking, if no salt is added.

Milk Toast—Add 1 tablespoon of butter to 1 quart of boiling milk, mix 1 tablespoon of flour with 1/2 cup of cold milk and stir into hot milk, with 1 teaspoon of salt. Pour over toast and serve hot. A little grated nutmeg may be sprinkled over the top.

French Toast—Beat 1 egg slightly, add 1/4 teaspoon of salt, a few grains of pepper and 1 tablespoon of milk;

Soak 3 slices of bread in the mixture until soft. Cook on a hot, well-greased griddle. Brown on one side, turn, and brown on the other. One of the easiest of the various ways of serving eggs on toast is to dip the slices of toast quickly in salted hot water, place in a dish and cover with scrambled, poached or creamed eggs.

Cheese Toast—Remove crusts from 4 slices of bread and fry a delicate brown in hot fat. Remove from the fat and place in 1/2 cup of warm milk until moist. Cover with 1/4 cup of grated cheese. Sprinkle with salt and red pepper, and bake 5 minutes in a hot oven. Serve at once.

Cinnamon Toast—Cut stale bread into 1/4-inch slices, remove crusts, and cut in 3 pieces, crosswise. Toast, spread with butter and sprinkle with sugar mixed with cinnamon, using 3 parts sugar to 1 of cinnamon.

Getting Things Clean

Through the efforts of the committee of the American Chemical Society, many points of general interest are being brought to the attention of the public through the daily and technical press, and it is a common saying that, in time, the most complex invention comes back to the simple elemental type from which it was derived.

Something of this same kind of "reversion" has certainly taken place in the apparently simple process of getting things clean.

These cleaning processes vary in character from the everyday washing of clothes to the washing of automobile rims before finishing; from the washing of wool, as it comes from the back of the sheep, to the washing of a man-of-war's deck.

In earlier times, when an article was to be cleaned, it was washed with the aid of soap, as a matter of course, and no thought was given as to why soap should be a cleansing agent. These early soaps were efficient cleansers, but, in many cases, were hard on the materials that were cleaned. Certain kinds of "dirt" were not removed by the soap but by mechanical action, and often the cleaning was accomplished only by the wearing off of the contaminated surface of the article being cleaned. These earlier soaps were rather crudely made from mixed fats, and the homely processes used generally insured a large excess of free alkali. The early source of the alkali was mainly wood ashes, which contained considerable amounts of potash. Later, in about 1828, artificial alkali, which was in the form of caustic soda, began to be used in England. This soda alkali had the advantage of producing a hard soap, and, in many cases, was not so destructive on the articles that were cleaned. Later, they began to make selection of the fats used in the manufacture of the soap, and then soaps containing but little excess alkali were produced and it was found that these soaps did not have the cleansing power of the earlier soaps which contained the excessive alkali. It, therefore, became the custom to incorporate varying amounts of soda ash or other mild forms of alkali in soap, but time proved that, in many cases, these forms of alkali were still too strong.

As the population became more congested, there were developed commercial cleansing organizations which made a business of cleansing various articles for the public. With this development, the people became more critical as to the efficiency of the cleansing operation and the attack on the goods cleaned. Naturally, therefore, attention was directed to securing efficient cleansing without the destruction of goods. It was found that alkali had a distinct function in the operation and that, in many cases, the cleaning could be entirely effected by the alkali alone. In other cases, it was found that the operation could be divided and that the use of the alkali in a separate operation gave increased efficiency and a lower cost. In these investigations, it developed that the soap acted in a more or less mechanical manner and removed only such materials as could be washed away in a solid state or in an emulsion. It was found that some of the "dirt" was "set" in the goods and made more difficult to remove by the action of soap, but that, if the goods were treated first with some form of alkali, this material would be taken out.

It was found that various operations required soda of varying character, and that the soda alkalis were, in most cases, fully as efficient as potash alkalis and more economical to use. Hence the use of alkali in cleansing resolves itself almost universally into the use of soda in cleansing. In the cleansing of textiles, it was found that, under ordinary working conditions, the action of caustic soda, or lye, and as a result of this, there came to be used milder forms of soda, such as borax.

This, however, was expensive, and later there was developed another form commonly known as sesquicarbonate of soda, which was an efficient cleanser without unduly attacking the goods cleaned. On account of the difficulties of manufacture of the sesquicarbonate, many firms made up mixtures of soda ash and bicarbonate of soda, approximating the composition of sesquicarbonate and possessing more or less of the properties of that compound. These materials have a very mild action and are especially adapted in all cleansing operations where soda is suitable, where the materials to be cleaned would be attacked by alkalis as strong as soda ash or where the operator's hands come in contact with the cleansing solution, such as in the cleansing of

containers and apparatus in dairies and creameries, and other food containers.

With the increase in the marketing of food products or beverages in bottles, and the increase in size of the plants producing these materials, there were developed machines for the automatic cleansing of the bottles used. It was found, in this case, that a strong form of soda was required to give efficient results, and, for this purpose, caustic sodas or mixtures of caustic soda and soda ash are generally used. It has been found that soda is applicable to many other cleansing operations, where it shows advantages in economy and efficiency of cleansing. Some of these domestic purposes are the cleansing of unfinished wood floors, tile floors, marble walls and fixtures, and the washing of dishes in hotels and restaurants, in dish-washing machines.

Thus it is seen that the cycle of change has led from the early soaps containing alkali, by accident through the refined neutral soaps without free alkali, the soaps to which artificial alkali was added by design, and, finally, to the modern neutral soaps used in conjunction with special alkalies. We are back then to the earliest usage, but with this difference: we know now the function of the soap and the function of the alkali, and their use in one operation or in separate operations is as much a matter of study as, let us say, the building of a battleship.

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Decorative Possibilities of Lead

LONDON, England—Lead today is without doubt a useful commodity, but the purposes to which it is put are perhaps more practical and certainly less decorative than they were in bygone times. It is a strange fact that the distinctive qualities of lead, which make it an excellent medium for certain forms of decoration, seem to have been lost sight of or superseded by the use of other metals, such as wrought iron and steel. Although it is the least elastic of all metals, lead is soft and easily fusible, and its pliability makes it in a marked degree sympathetic to work upon and to portray the understanding of the artist; in fact, lead work is as distinctive as painting, etching, modeling, or any other art which expresses itself through a medium. Really good designs, of which simplicity is always the keynote, are capable of being executed in lead, those of the Jacobean period being perhaps the most applicable. A successful and pleasing combination may be formed by using lead in conjunction with other metals, brass making an especially good contrast.

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries lead was in common use, as is apparent by the lead roof-gutters on some of the remaining houses of those times; and especially noticeable are the simple yet handsome designs wrought on the leaden bands which fasten the waste pipes to the walls.

Heat and cold has an expanding and contracting effect upon lead, which

probably accounts somewhat for its limited use at the present day. It does not deteriorate through age, and, unlike the majority of metals, it is not susceptible to rust; many leaden figures are yet in existence, which, though centuries have passed since their conception, still retain something of the freshness of their youth. The workers in lead of 300 years ago were simple craftsmen; nevertheless they could well be classed as artists. They thoroughly understood the medium in which they worked, and it is evident that there is no effort to make the design express more than that medium itself can carry out. The lettering and crests on some of the old examples are particularly interesting, as they almost give the idea that they have been fashioned separately and then applied on with solder.

An excellent example of lead work is to be seen in Kensington Gardens, in London, for during the last few years several old leaden cisterns have been placed in the close neighborhood of Kensington Palace. These cisterns have been collected from various royal palaces, where they were originally used for storing the supply of household water. They vary in height from three to six feet, and are all of a deep oblong shape. Each one is of a different design, but they are all alike in simplicity, in finish, and in dignified effectiveness. Their construction throughout is designed to give strength, the corner bands being stiffened with a heavy web of lead, and there are on most of them two bulkheads, apparently with the object of stiffening the sides and preventing them from bulging or sagging. The top molding on nearly all of them is somewhat heavy and very simple; the sides are in some cases paneled, each panel being formed of a molding which is evidently for the purpose of strengthening and stiffening the sides, but at the same time it greatly increases the artistic design of the whole.

As evidence of the antiquity of these cisterns, dates ranging from 1666—to the royal crown and "C. R."—to late in the Eighteenth Century may be seen wrought upon them. Some of them are placed at regular intervals along the terrace of the Orangery, which faces the picturesque Dutch Garden at Kensington Palace, while in the pond in the center of the garden there are a couple more; and, strange though it may seem, these bear out the character of the garden and are absolutely in harmony with their surroundings. In summer, the cisterns are filled with bright-colored flowers, such as hydrangeas, which make a goodly show, and the solidity of the leaden bases is enhanced by the brilliant colors. It is during the winter months, however, that the empty cisterns really show to best advantage. They can then be examined outside and in, and the thoroughness and finish of their workmanship fully appreciated. Perhaps not many people realize their existence, for, like so much else, they have come to be taken as a matter of course; their artistic work, nevertheless, is apparent to all who have discovered them. The special corner of Kensington Gardens, with the Round Pond near by, is a splendid setting for them, filled as it is with historical associations.

The possession of heavy leaden cisterns, or tanks, as garden ornaments may not be an idea commending itself to many, but any intelligent worker can easily modify and adapt it to such articles as window boxes and flower pots, whilst an umbrella stand, or rather umbrella "ranch," most effective, and a fender and firedogs in hammered brass with a leaden design wrought on it is of facile workmanship and stylish result. It would be well to remember, however, that florid design is never the most successful, for lead work lends itself to simplicity.

Pressed Chicken

A country housekeeper offers this simple recipe for pressed chicken, which she finds successful. Boil the chicken until quite tender. Remove all the bones and the skin, chop the meat fine, add one egg well beaten and salt and pepper to taste. Melt a lump of butter as large as an egg and add that. Mix all together well and put it into about a pint of the broth which has been strained. Cook until the broth is evenly absorbed. Remove from the fire, put into a mold and press under a weight until cold.

Dressmaking for the Movies

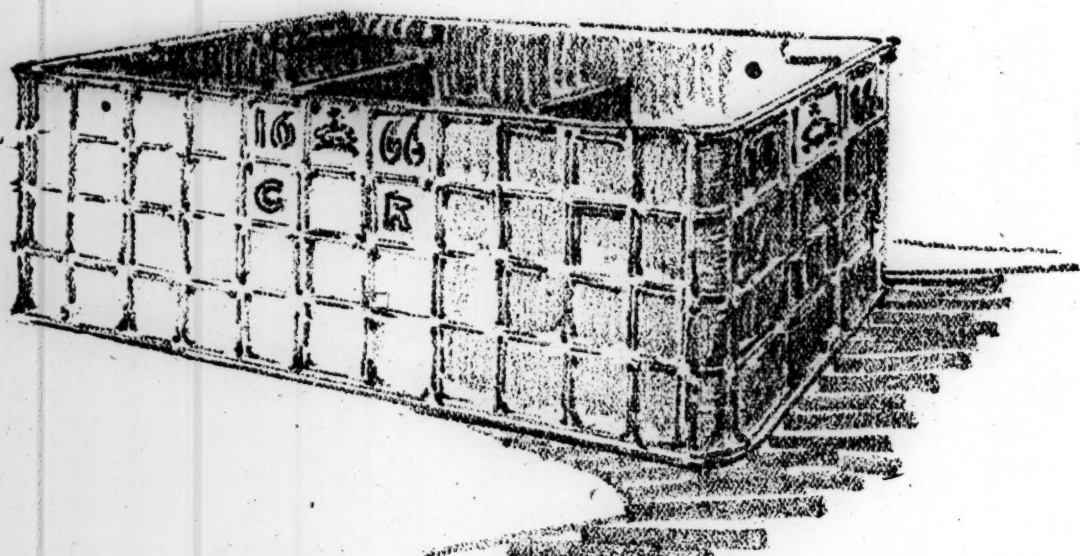
Dressmaking and the movies are going into partnership. It costs so much in time and wages to remodel hired costumes—and then they are not always satisfactory; in fact, more often they are quite unsatisfactory, but have to be used—that out in California, at one of the studios, they are building a large addition to the plant, to be known as the wardrobe department. Here a full-sized dressmaking business is to be joined to the business of making movies, and all the costumes needed for the various productions of this company will be made out of the spot.

Up to the present time the director of costumes, a skilled designer, has been in charge of the ordinary wardrobe department and has designed and overseen the making of the gowns required by the star for her work before the camera. Now this director, Miss Alpharetta Hoffman, is to have at her disposal in the new quarters a sufficiently large and well-trained force to enable her to make all the costumes required for any production that may be scheduled, no matter in what period the action of the play may be laid.

One great advantage, in regard to these period costumes, will be that it will be possible to have costumes which are much more accurate in design than heretofore; the director can make a careful study of the clothing of the times represented and be certain that the players have just the right things. It has been found that rented paraphernalia frequently fails to measure up accurately to the requirements of a given period.

The materials, too, will be available for use in a number of ways, and no costume will be cast aside after but one wearing. Thus, in addition to having better, fresher costumes for all the pictures, there will be a decided gain in economy.

Under the new order, as soon as a photoplay is accepted for production, the director will receive a list of the players, the costumes they will need



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

That Palatable Pepper

Green peppers are very useful things in the kitchen; they harmonize so well with so many other articles of food, and help out a dinner wonderfully when there is variety but not quantity in the kitchen. For example, try any of these combinations for stuffed peppers. Cold boiled rice, seasoned with pepper and salt and mixed with grated cheese, is a delicious filling. Wash the peppers well, cut them in halves, and remove the seeds with a sharp knife. Fill them with the rice and cheese, and sprinkle over the top with cracker crumbs and more cheese and also with little dots of butter, and bake. Rice and tomato mixed make another combination that is good when well seasoned. A delicious luncheon dish may be made with whole peppers, being careful, of course, to remove all the seeds. Use cold boiled or canned salmon. Break it up well with a fork, and mix with white sauce and one or two hard-boiled eggs chopped or cut into small pieces. Fill the peppers with the mixture, and bake until tender. This, too, may have a cracker-crumbs crust, if one so desires. In that case, dot the covering of crumbs with butter, as usual.

Pepper and Corn Pudding—Mix the contents of 1 can of sweet corn with 1 well-beaten egg and 1 or 2 green peppers cut into small pieces; add 1/2 teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper, also 1/2 cup of water. (If the pudding were made without peppers, milk would be preferable.) Cover the top with cracker crumbs and small pieces of butter, and bake in a buttered baking dish.

The plain green peppers, either cut in two or left whole, except for the removal of the seeds, are good stuffed

with the canned corn, without the addition of eggs or anything else but the usual seasoning.

Your favorite omelet, too, may be varied occasionally by the addition of chopped green peppers. In this case, however, the peppers must be parboiled first until tender, for about five minutes, probably, then drained thoroughly and chopped.

Peppers are also a welcome dinner addition when parboiled, cut into strips and broiled or fried with beefsteak, or with chopped meat cakes, instead of onions. Stewed tomatoes are also more interesting when chopped peppers are added. When the peppers are done, the dish may be varied by the addition of 1 cup of bread crumbs and a small lump of butter.

Peppers prove very decorative when cut into slender strips and added to salads. They look particularly well when used in lattice fashion, with a salad of sliced oranges or sliced beets or tomatoes. And, when chopped fine and mixed with cream cheese, they can be molded into neat little green and white marbles which look well arranged in a nest of lettuce leaves.

Rice as a Remover of Rust

Boil 1 cup of rice in 2 quarts of water for 30 minutes. Let it stand over night, then strain through cheesecloth. Soak the rust-stained cloth in this for four or five hours. When rinsed in cold water, the spots will have disappeared, according to one housekeeper, who adds that whether the stains are old or new makes no difference in the effectiveness of this treatment.

THE HOME FORUM



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The Via Appia

There is something about an ancient highway which stirs the imagination. This is especially the case if the highway leads to a great city. It has seen so much—so many famous people have passed to and fro along it, messages carrying news which has changed the

course of the world's history have hurried down it, and although, as centuries have succeeded century, the travelers have changed and altered, yet the road itself remains much the same. Among the great roads of the world, the Via Appia, or Appian Way, leading from the

Rome, right across Italy to Brindisium, the modern Brindisi, may claim a foremost place. Brindisi is still one of the most important ports of embarkation for the East, and one can easily see the importance of this road in Roman times, and picture the

immense stream of traffic which must have flowed along it. As it neared Rome, the road was bordered on either side by the monuments of the great Roman families, and of some of these the ruins, in many cases well preserved, still stand. Remains of the aqueducts which once brought water from the distant mountains to the imperial city still rear their huge arches above the level Campagna near the old road. One may still find ancient stone seats by the roadside for the use of wayfarers, and a very wonderful panorama of notable and interesting people must have passed before the eyes of those who sat on them and watched the goings and comings on the Appian Way in the days of the empire. Emperors, great generals, administrators, triumphal processions, military expeditions, all must have passed along the very same pavements over which we may walk today; but of far more importance than the journeyings of all these people was the coming of a traveler of whom the simple record reads: "And so we went toward Rome. And from thence, when the brethren heard of us, they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum, and the three taverns: whom when Paul saw, he thanked God and took courage."

The little house on East Fifteenth Street in New York where Richard Watson Gilder and Helena de Kay began their married life, had originally been a handsomely built private stable. Transformed into a studio with a few rooms clustered about it, it became one of the centers of literary life in New York, a favorite gathering place of wits, artists, poets, and their kind, until the Gilders removed to their permanent home in Clinton Place. "The studio itself is a beautiful one," wrote Mrs. Gilder, soon after they went into their new home, "with great shelves for casts and books, and nails for everything. R.'s two pictures hang in the place of honor near the head of the bed. Mr. Moran sent R. a hammock, and it hangs across one corner of the room with a leopard skin below it, and by the sofa is a smaller rug. Edith's china and Mr. Stedman's glass are all upstairs until my china closet is ready and in the middle of the mahogany table stands a bowl Mrs. Holland sent me."

In "The Letters of Richard Watson Gilder," recently published by his daughter, we read the following description written by Mr. Gilder: "So we found a nook in the very center of the city. If you should stretch telegraph wires from each of the principal points of interest to the one on the opposite side of the town, we should intercept all messages. We are within two blocks of eight hotels, three concert halls, two public monuments and one savings bank. We are within one door of the central square of the city; five minutes' walk of the great dry goods stores; five minutes'

walk from some of the best and some of the worst restaurants in the world. The most noted and noisy street in America is hardly a stone's throw from our front gate. . . . There is a cab-stand over there by the monument, and the barber is actually next door. In fact there is a gate leading from his flower garden to ours, which, in some respects, is the greatest convenience of all, as you may see from the following verses: "Two people once lived in a loft, Whose names were Confucius and Kitty. And their friends with anxiety oft Shook their heads and exclaimed, 'What a pity!' And they asked them such questions as 'Can You keep dry in your loft when it showers?' The reply to which constantly ran: 'The barber takes care of the flowers.' "Then their friends became sad and perplexed. And declared it was really alarming. But they smiled, and they said, 'Why, we're next. To the moon and the stars, and it's charming. For although when the weather is hot We pass a few tropical hours, The toasting is quickly forgot, While the barber takes care of the flowers.' "The studio on Fifteenth Street," Miss Gilder says, "very quickly became the gathering place for a group of young artists and authors, many of whom subsequently won honorable rank in their professions. Here, in the simplest setting, but in an atmosphere of the warmest hospitality and appreciation, people of all sorts and conditions found a congenial meeting ground. It was not alone the circumstance of my father and mother being themselves artists that brought them so many and such varied friendships, but because they possessed to an unusual degree a power of sympathetic understanding which drew every type of person to them."

Books of Youth The books that charmed us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards; we are hardly persuaded there are like them any deserving equally our affections. Fortunate if the best fall in our way during this susceptible and forming period of our lives.—Alcott.

character, better the conditions of living, and ultimately advance civilization. The channels of ideas such as these, whether they are men, places, or books, we may and do regard with a peculiar affection. We may value and appreciate that which imparts information, but we do not love it. We may seek and enjoy entertainment, but it does not inspire us with affection. But that which . . . kindles the emotions, gives us faith to believe and power to do—that is the thing to love, and when we love books, it is for the inspiration that we find in them, rather than for either information or recreation.—Arthur E. Bostwick.

The Object of Reading

It should not be forgotten that one may absorb ideas, whether from books or otherwise, with more than one ultimate result. Our object may be simply to increase the store of facts that we know. It is in that sense that reading, in Bacon's familiar words, "maketh a full man"—a condition that may or may not be of benefit to him. Or the object may be entertainment—from the most idle kind of passing of the idle hour to the noblest and best forms of mental recreation. Or the aim of our reading may be—more frequently the result is gained without aim—to stir the springs of action, to set in motion the forces that mold

The Gilders in Their Studio

With some Unknown beyond it, Whither flew The parting cuckoo toward a fresh springtime. The wide-arched bridge, the scented elder-flowers, The wondrous watery rings that broke too soon, The echoes of the quarry, the still hours With white robe sweeping on the shadeless noon, Were but my growing self, are part of me, My present Past, my root of piety."

"I have lingered over these sonnets," says the biographer, "because they are the only bit of pure autobiography we possess until we come to her letters, and if they are not the noblest poetry, in the sense of being singing verses, they have many of the tender beauties that make a great part of the charm of poetry."

A Piper

A Piper in the streets today Set up and tuned, and started to play. And away, away, away on the tide Of his music we started; on every side Doors and windows were opened wide. And men left down their work and came. And women with petticoats colored like flame . . . And all the world went gay, went gay. For half an hour in the street today. —Seumas O'Sullivan.

Autobiographic Verse of George Eliot

We read in "The Early Life of George Eliot," by Mary H. Deakin, "from which these quotations are made: 'The plucked the fruit that was too high for her, and found the best stones for her foot when crossing the stream, and he would remember—' "This thing I like my sister may not do, For she is little, and I must be kind."

"She repaid him with absorbing devotion, caring for nothing that did not affect him. When he came, down would go any of the girlish playthings he despised, and she would engage in marbles, or even sit still and watch him spin his top. The sonnets give us glimpses of the dearly-loved haunts, especially along the path between their home and the canal. There was . . . 'a tiny rivulet Deep hid by tangled blue forget-me-nots,' and a copse where they heard the rustle of small wild creatures, a place made somewhat fearsome by the occasional sojourn of gypsies. "Our mother bade us keep the trodden ways. Stroked-down my tippet, set my brother's frill, Then with the benediction of her gaze Clung to us lessening, and pursued us still Across the homestead to the rookery elms, "He was a very careful brother,"

"The 'Brother and Sister Sonnets' of George Eliot, privately printed in 1869, are less well known than 'The Mill on the Floss,' yet they furnish an illustrative commentary upon the novel; for although the early chapters of the novel cannot be taken as autobiography, it is well known that Tom and Maggie Tulliver were the representatives in fiction of Isaac and Mary Ann Evans, not only as to the main traits of character which each displayed, but in the devoted affection of the sister for the unsentimental and somewhat indifferent brother. The 'Sonnets' enshrine this affection, and present a very intimate picture of happy childhood days at Griff House, with its farm and fields. "He was the elder and a little man Of forty inches, bound to show no dread. And I, the girl, that puppy-like, now ran lagged behind my brother's longer tread. I held him wise and when he talked to me Of snakes and birds and which God loved the best, I thought his knowledge marked the boundary When men grew blind, though angels knew the rest. If he said 'Hush!' I tried to hold my breath; Wherever he said 'Come!' I stepped in faith."

Whose tall old trunks had each a grassy mound, So rich for us, we counted them as realms With varied products; here were earth-nuts found, And here the ladyfingers in deep shade; Here, sloping toward the Moat the rushes grew, The large to split for pith, the small to braid, While over all the dark rooks cawing flew. And made a happy, strange solemnity, A deep-toned chant from life unknown to me. "She drank in eagerly the many beauties of tree and flower and stream, as she trotted after her brother with wide open eyes, her childish mind full of awe at the mystery and variety of living things. "Those hours were seed to all my after good; My infant gladness,—through eye, ear, and touch, Took easily as warmth a various food To nourish the sweet skill of loving much. "There was opportunity, too, for fancy to reach out far beyond these pleasant scenes, or at least to feel that there was a great 'beyond.' As she sat in dreamy peace by the brown canal she watched the barges— "Rounding a grassy hill to me sublime,

Music and History

ten years the awakening of the German nation. The 'Meistersinger' and 'Siegfried' proclaimed ten years before the Imperial triumph of Germany. There are even cases where music is the only witness of a whole inner life which never reaches the surface. "What does the political history of Italy and Germany in the Seventeenth Century teach us? A series of court intrigues, of military defeats, of princely weddings, of feasts, of miseries, and of one ruin after another. How is one, then, to account for the miraculous resurrection of these two nations in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries? The work of their musicians gives us an insight. It shows in Germany the treasures of faith and activity which were silently accumulating; it shows simple and heroic characters like Heinrich Schütz who, during the Thirty Years' War, in the midst of the worst disasters that ever devastated a country, quietly went his way, singing his own robust and resolute faith. About him were Johann Christoph Bach and Michel Bach (ancestors of the great Bach), who seemed to carry with them the quiet presentiment of the genius who followed them. Beside these were Pachelbel, Kuhnau, Buxtehude, Zechow and Erlebach, . . . who were shut up all their lives in the narrow sphere of a little provincial town, known only to a few men, without worldly ambition, without hope of leaving anything to posterity, singing for themselves alone and for their God; and who, among all their sorrows of home life and public life, slowly and persistently gathered reserves of strength and moral well-being, building stone by stone the great future of Germany."

"Here is a still more striking example. It is scarcely likely that the world has ever seen a more terrible age than that of the end of the old world—the time of the decomposition of the Roman Empire and the great invasions. The flame of art, however, continued to burn under that heap of smoking rubbish. A passion for music served to reconcile the Gallic Romans with their barbarian conquerors; for the detestable Caesars of Rome's waning Empire and the Visigoths of Toulouse had an equal relish for concerts, and both the Roman houses and the half-savage camps resounded with the noise of instruments. Clovis had musicians brought from Constantinople. And the remarkable fact was, not that art was still loved, but that the age created a new kind of art. From this upheaval of humanity sprang an art as perfect and as pure as that of the most finished products of happier times. According to M. Gevaert, the Gregorian chant made its first appearance in the Fourth Century in the 'Alleluia' song—the cry of the victory of Christianity after two and a half centuries of persecution. The musical masterpieces of the early church seem to have been produced in the Sixth Century, between 540 and 600; that is to say, between the invasions of the Goths and the invasions of the Lombards, 'at a time which we imagine was represented by an uninterrupted series of wars, massacres, pillages, . . . In these chants, however, everything breathes of peace and hope in the future. Out of barbarity sprang a gentle art, in which we find pastoral simplicity, clear and sober outlines like those of Greek bas-reliefs, free poetry filled with love of nature, and a touching sweetness of disposition. . . . Nor was this an art of cloisters and convents, shut away in confinement. It was a popular art which prevailed through the whole of the ancient Roman world."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Remedy for Extortion

THERE are people who submit tamely to the constantly increasing cost of living, in the United States, because they have been led to believe it inevitable. These people are almost eager to accept any excuse for raising prices which the foodstuff speculator and manipulator may think it necessary to offer. For the last thirty months the European war has constantly been made a pretext for raising the prices of articles in no degree affected, as regards either production or distribution, by disturbed conditions on other continents. It has been claimed repeatedly, in behalf of the storage monopolists, that the demand abroad has created a shortage at home, while foodstuffs sufficient to supply millions, shut out from markets, have been consigned to decay in the fields. The United States has not known such a thing as underproduction since the early '70s; the supply has always greatly exceeded the demand, and the war, by shutting off overseas markets for the surplus, should have lowered rather than raised prices at home. The other day, upon the announcement of political troubles in Cuba, the speculators raised, arbitrarily and exorbitantly, the price of sugar in the United States. The prices of sugar in their hands, and stored in the country, had not been affected by the troubles referred to, nor were they likely to be; neither was the price of sugar contracted for in other countries. The Cuban outbreak simply afforded the manipulators in this staple an excuse for plucking the consumer, and, as usual, advantage was taken of the opportunity.

The price of potatoes is at present a matter of common discussion. It has advanced beyond all precedent. Is it because of underproduction? That is what the manipulators would have the consumers believe, but this is true only in part. Production of this vegetable has been below the normal in the last two years, but there is reason to believe that the "shortage," which is held accountable for the abnormal advance in price, is rather artificial than real. A shortage may be created in these times as well by withdrawing a commodity from the market for storage, by cornering the market, by putting a surplus out of sight, and by refusing it proper distribution, as by cutting down production in the first instance.

To get at the real facts in the matter, it would be necessary to find out to what extent the raising of potatoes, like the raising of other vegetables, and like the cultivation of fruit, has been discouraged by the inadequacy of facilities for distribution. If the farmers are raising fewer potatoes than formerly, it must be because they have found the raising of potatoes in sufficient quantities to meet all demands unprofitable. It is not what gets to the markets of the United States today, but what is kept away from the markets, or withdrawn from consumption when prices are low, that raises the cost of living.

The New York Commissioner of Agriculture estimates that four-fifths of the marketable supply of potatoes in that State are withheld by the farmers. He does not say, however, whether the farmers are withholding the potatoes from choice or from compulsion. It is one thing to have potatoes in the pit and quite another thing to get them to a favorable market if the speculators and manipulators guard the way.

It is a remarkable as well as a suspicious circumstance that there has been, in recent weeks, great destruction of potatoes by fire. Tens of thousands of bushels have been reported lost in this way within the last 10 days. Even as these lines are written, a report comes from Ashland, Me., to the effect that a potato house and 2300 barrels of potatoes were burned yesterday morning. It may, of course, be a mere coincidence that potato stocks should be peculiarly subject to diminution in so extraordinary a manner at a time when tendencies generally are in the direction of creating a foodstuff shortage throughout the United States. It may also be a mere coincidence that, at a time when every effort is being made, in certain quarters, to prevent the flow of food supplies to Europe, and when these efforts are beginning to show signs of falling short of their purpose, there should be an apparently organized, and simultaneous movement, in at least two cities of the country, to create the impression that exports are depriving the people of necessary supplies. But these coincidences should be considered with relation to the general situation.

There are open charges of conspiracy in connection with the so-called bread riots in New York. Sympathetic and emotional influences might easily affect certain elements of the populace in other centers. The mob spirit, once aroused, goes to unreasoning lengths. There is no denying that prices have reached the point where salaried as well as wage workers, where the so-called well-to-do as well as the so-called poor, find it difficult to make ends meet, but that there is any considerable legitimate reason for food shortage in the United States is not true.

This brings us back to the main point, namely, that, even if there be manipulation, conspiracy, plot, behind the high prices and the recent riotous manifestations of public unrest incident thereto, there is enough in the country, if it were properly distributed, for all.

Greater freedom of transportation and greater freedom of marketing, evidently, are the things most to be desired by the producer and consumer alike. The way between the two is at present in the control of those who prey upon both.

A Householder's Gallery

ONE has to be very modern, almost before the times, to hearken immediately to and entertain ungrudgingly a new idea. A well-known London critic propounded one recently which he felt would, if carried out, make for the establishment of a more democratic method in the sale and purchase of pictures. Few callings, perhaps, have as

many traditions attaching to them as that of the artist, and among the more hidebound of these has been that of keeping up the price of pictures. Still every custom and profession seems to be in the melting-pot just now, and so the present is a favorable time for considering any proposal that makes for a broader basis of exchange in any way.

A painter's profession is usually an unremunerative one, at all events until he has made a name, while, even after his pictures are well known to the gallery-going public, the sales often remain doubtful and far between. Any good scheme to make the returns more certain would, therefore, receive a welcome. Painters have been proverbial as examples of unrecognized and unrequited talent or even genius. Genius has, in fact, been no passport in any walk of life to the securing of an income. The blame for this belongs, of course, to the ordinary wayfaring man, who seems to be incapable, where art is concerned, of thinking for himself. He does not know how to recognize genius, requires to be told of it, and to have even an infinity of witnesses before he will acknowledge its appearance. It is to this man that the critic would offer a gallery, where he could become possessed of a few inches of canvas or paper, made valuable by a master hand, without the exertion of judging for himself. He imagines the "small householder" standing before one of David Murray's delicate and joyful pictures, and saying, "Lovely color, but far beyond my means. How glad I should be to have two feet of any of them at a modest price."

To meet this very human, and commonly experienced, desire he proposes that the Royal Institute should open an exhibition to be called, "Pictures for the Householder," where no price shall exceed ten pounds, and all shall be "chosen by a rigorous electing committee." The hint is thrown out to David Murray, the newly elected president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, with the hope that he will inaugurate reforms, and set picture sales going on a more democratic basis. A good many people, however, besides the president, will have something to say about the small householder's ingenious desire to possess a square foot of a good artist's work, which has been brought within his reach at a low price. Already the crafty householder may, if he will, buy small pictures in any gallery, the work of the younger artists. He might, indeed, if he learned how to know a good picture, chance to buy the first pictures of a great artist, who will climb out of his reach a year or so later. An artist does not, as a rule, put a high price on his first exhibited work; but, when he has attained the coveted place where he can afford to paint large pictures, he is not particularly anxious to dole out his big canvases in one or two foot lots, nor to paint a multitude of small ones. He may, however, be glad to sell sketches or other unconsidered trifles at a price which makes the idea worth considering by all concerned. The householder would have to make up his mind, of course, to be content with very little for his money. The outline of a figure, for instance, or the trial of some brush full of color. He cannot expect to cover his walls with exquisite square feet of Sargent's, Orpen's, or Charles Rich's work.

Another question is, how rigorous is this rigorous selecting committee going to be; and, if very rigorous, how many pictures under ten pounds is the small householder going to get to choose from? Some of us would give more than ten pounds if we might extract for ourselves, from a picture of Sargent's, a few inches of sun-washed Italian wall with a pattern of the shadows made by a network of leaves upon it.

This critic, of course, puts these matters on a purely commercial basis, a basis of supply and demand. The idea is, principally, to break down the barriers between the painter as a seller and the public as buyers, and he regards the exhibiting of pictures in the light of a group of artists spreading out their wares for sale. Unfortunately, however, for the small householder's chances, artists do not generally regard their work in a purely commercial way; other considerations move them very deeply. Amongst these is the ambition to do big work, whilst lots of men prefer a small output to a large one, when they can afford it. So the question is, if David Murray opens the doors of the Royal Institute for a Householder's Gallery, with pictures chosen rigorously, will the small householder have any more good pictures to choose from than he has already? For already, in most London galleries, and certainly at the Royal Institute, the pictures are carefully chosen, and there is an abundance of small, well painted, pictures priced at ten pounds. The rule in many galleries is, of course, that nothing valued under ten pounds can be exhibited, so that all carry that price in the catalog. Young artists, or unknown artists, are, however, very approachable, and there is no denying the fact that scores of pictures finally change owners at a price considerably below the marked catalog price.

Press Censorship in France

THE Paris Temps is up in arms, once more, against the press censor. In a recent issue, the great Paris daily called attention to the possible seriousness of certain strikes which had taken place in two or three of the Paris munition works, and the article dealing with the incidents appeared with extensive blanks, after the fashion now so familiar to the Parisian. The Temps took up the matter with vigor. After the manner of the law courts, safeguarding itself on either hand, it declared that the deleted passages were entirely innocuous and that, even if they had revealed fully the facts of the case, "to throw the mantle of silence over unquestionable facts" was not in the least calculated to suppress any danger that might exist. "Our country," the Temps continued, "has met, with fortitude, all the events of the last two years, including those mistakes which, it is said in some quarters, have been made by its Government. The French people do not deserve—to use Victor Hugo's expression—to be 'wrapped in flannel and put to bed.'"

The whole position is, of course, one of extreme complexity. The press censorship in France has been

inveighed against far too frequently, and with far too much cogency, to admit of any belief but that it leaves very much to be desired, in the way of both impartiality and consistency. No one can pay a visit of any length to the Fleet Street of Paris, can discuss the burning question with newspaper men in the Rue du Croissant, the Rue Montmartre or the Rue Drouot without having overwhelming proof of both afforded him. Editors will tell him, to take one solitary instance out of many, that, ever since the war began, they have been forbidden to publish the official German communiqués, and yet that he may go out into the streets and, at the first newspaper kiosk he comes to, he may buy the Journal de Genève, which prints them, every day, in full.

Whilst admitting such inconsistencies, in this case more apparent than real, and deploring them, it is only fair to recognize the difficulties which beset the censor. The case of the aggrieved editor, which seems so important to himself and to be fraught with such tremendous importance to the country, is only one amongst many hundreds which have to be considered by different officials every day. These officials are constantly working against time; and the position, save in very important cases, practically precludes any possibility of collaboration between them in dealing with the day's work. Decisions have to be come to by officials, probably in the vast majority of cases on their own responsibility, and they are almost necessarily inclined to err on the side of caution. When all this is conceded, however, it must, of course, be recognized that the matter is far too important for allowance to be made for defects a moment longer than is necessary. One defect, moreover, cannot be contented, for an instant, and that is, partiality. The Paris censorship is far from free of this, and it cannot be condemned too emphatically or remedied too quickly.

"You-all" and "We-all"

NOR long ago, the Southern Women's Magazine printed a prize story in which a character called Aunt Tillie used the phrase "we-all," with the result of arousing prompt and spirited criticism. Neither "you-all" nor "we-all," it was contended, is used by Southern whites or Negroes of the United States. This was not the first time that such a controversy had been provoked by the employment of one or other of these colloquialisms in connection with the common speech of the South. But, contrary to the course of all previous discussions, the matter was taken up this time, not only by Northerners who were positive that they had heard the phrases used repeatedly while in the South, or while living among Southern-bred people, but by Southerners as well. The latter confessed themselves, as did many of the Northerners, unable to understand why there should be any denial of a fact so evident, or why there should be the slightest disposition to disown these or other characteristically Southern idioms or expressions, stamped with the respectable and irremovable approval of generations.

Many to whom "you-all" or "we-all" was a familiar and welcome expression in certain parts of the South, but who have read repudiations of it from certain other parts of the South, have been led to doubt the evidence of their own hearing. Others have tried to account for the repudiations on the theory that perhaps in certain parts of the South "you-all" and "we-all" were never used; but this theory has not held good, for there is testimony from every State in the South in support of the contention that "you-all" and "we-all" are common parts of speech; and there is testimony from every State in the South that they are not.

Recent concessions leave one to wonder if the controversy has not taken a new turn. The use of the expressions is now more generally admitted in the South, although there is perhaps more insistence than ever upon the point that Northerners do not, and cannot, grasp their application. A Northern writer, not long since, referring to what he called the carping criticism based on the assumption that, because "you-all" involved the use of a plural to designate an individual, it was ungrammatical, attributed such a conclusion to a misunderstanding of the usage. "There is a fine, warm collectiveness about 'you-all' and 'we-all,'" it was held. "It is always a family, or a household, or some other group of friendly folk that is pointed out. 'We-all' is just as good grammar as it is friendly to the ear."

But one cannot be satisfied with any evidence from a Northern source in regard to this matter, and the quest for a basis of settlement of the controversy would be hopeless if Southern authority had not handed down what appears to be a reasonable and conclusive opinion on the point now at issue, namely, the sense in which "you-all" is used by those who use it. It seems quite certain that this opinion will lose nothing, in force or weight, by reason of the fact that it is written in verse and committed to the attention of disputants of the Southern position by the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch. The first verse is in the nature of an editorial explanation:

Despite the efforts we have made,
Whenever folly intervenes,
Our Northern friends we can't persuade
To understand what "you-all" means.
They think we think it means just one—
Insist on that how'er we sigh—
Their error scarce can be undone,
But here goes for one other try:

which is followed by certain illustrations:

You-all means a race or nation,
Family, party, tribe or clan;
You-all means the whole connection
Of the individual man.
You-all means his father, mother,
Wife and children, all combined,
Not forgetting his big brother,
And his sister, fair and kind.

And, lest any confusion should remain in the thought of the Northerner, the analysis is continued:

Whenever this word is employed—
And that is often, we confess—
Its meaning never is alloyed
By any trace of selfishness.

And the conclusion runs thus:

You-all means another faction
Of this mixed-up human race;

Means it all, without subtraction;
Means the whole crowd to embrace.
'In the singular it's never
Used in this part of the land;
But we give up hope of ever
Making others understand.

Nothing approaching this treatment of the subject, in clearness, has ever before, to our knowledge, been printed. Had such an opinion been handed down fifty years ago, it would have prevented a great deal of unprofitable contention.

Notes and Comments

THE newly appointed President of the Royal Institute of Painters of Water Colors, in London, David Murray, is not only an accomplished painter, he is a man of great organizing ability. He may, therefore, possibly make of the old R. I. a newly plowed field, in which to plant sturdy young ideas, and to replant the old ones for stronger growth. The hope which springs eternal induces one to expect, invariably, from every fresh appointment, a perfectly fresh outlook and perfectly fresh results. It may be hoping against hope, to expect that Mr. Murray will hit upon some novel way of showing pictures in an exhibition. Yet, it is within the range of possibility for a reformer to arise who will give us something better than the boredom of a gallery with pictures, hanging in long straight lines, or in equally unattractive groups. If they depended on strings let down from the ceiling it might break the monotony. Even a change for the worse would be welcomed—if it should lead to better things.

A vivid illustration of great prosperity, coupled with enormous extravagance, is found in the United States statistics showing the importation of luxuries. The importation of precious stones last month, at New York, increased 94 per cent over that of January, 1916, and 506 per cent over the corresponding month of 1915.

A WRITER in The Morning Post, in London, has been telling a story of the estimation in which learning was held, only twenty-five years ago, by a large part of the population. It was in Scotland, where Mr. Scot Skirving was enjoying a trip on one of the Clyde steamers. A man on the deck insisted on repeating, to a crowd of unresponsive passengers, "It's a sair world this, a sair world." I asked him, Mr. Skirving says, what he meant by it! Whereon he replied, "Weel, it's aye a sair world tae a plumber," then suddenly adding, "What's yer trade?" A schoolmaster, I replied, "Gie's yer hand," he answered, "I'm fu' o' seampathy. We baith belang tae a puir despised calling."

It is reported from Washington that "Mr. Mann's candidacy for the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives is worrying the leaders." This, no doubt, arises from solicitude with regard to its effect upon the followers. The leaders do not bother much until the followers become restive.

MANY good stories are being told of Lord Cromer, most of them, as might be expected, relating to the great Consul's work in Egypt. On one occasion the unscrupulous Abbas II, between whom and Lord Cromer there did not exist an unbounded affection, was complaining to the British agent about some Italian masons employed on the Assuan dam. Abbas insisted they were anarchists, and that they had come there with the intention of assassinating him. "Well," Lord Cromer replied, "it is just as likely to be me as you," and then burst out laughing as a look of interest spread over the face of the Khedive, who exclaimed with quite unmistakable satisfaction, "Indeed, that is true!"

THE recent controversy in a New England city over a bill for the use of evening clothes worn by men who took part in the inaugural of the Mayor, brings to mind an incident that took place in a small town "out West" in the early days. It appears that a social event was planned, and a visitor of some note who had just arrived in the settlement was invited to attend. When he appeared he wore a business suit, while the natives present were all trying to look comfortable and natural, in "hard-boiled" shirts and other "proper" garments. The visitor was subjected to looks askance at his lack of formality. When called upon to speak, however, he apologized for his dress by saying that he had been to all the stores in town to hire an evening suit for that night, but every one had been rented.

IN THE suburban sections of many of the larger cities of the American Union there has recently sprung into notice an industry which seems destined to have no little effect upon the market-gardening problem. This is the proven practicality of raising table vegetables under glass, in the vicinity of Boston, for instance, during all the seasons. It is intensive gardening brought to its highest efficiency, and probably, therefore, to its most profitable development.

THE New York Tribune, after declaring that there is no sense, or fairness, in preventing the circulation of liquor advertisements in mediums issued in a dry State, if the mails may bring into that State outside publications filled with the forbidden matter, adds: "For itself, the Tribune has decided it to be wise to refuse all liquor advertising, though New York State is not yet dry nor likely to become dry in many years. It commends that policy to other publications desirous of maintaining clean advertising columns and of retaining the right of a country-wide circulation." While we feel confident that prohibition is not so far away from New York State as the Tribune seems to think, we are fully in agreement with it that the publication desirous of being clean cannot begin too soon.

EVEN a distinguished pacifist and manufacturer, no matter how seriously he may take some things, should be willing to smile with the rest of us when we read that a count of motor cars in Mitchell County, Kansas, reveals, according to official returns, the presence of 801 machines of one kind, and 907 of all other kinds.